Saturday Night

October 9, 1954 • 10 Cents

© John Steele

BETTY-JEAN HAGEN: Warmth with the brilliance. (Page 4)

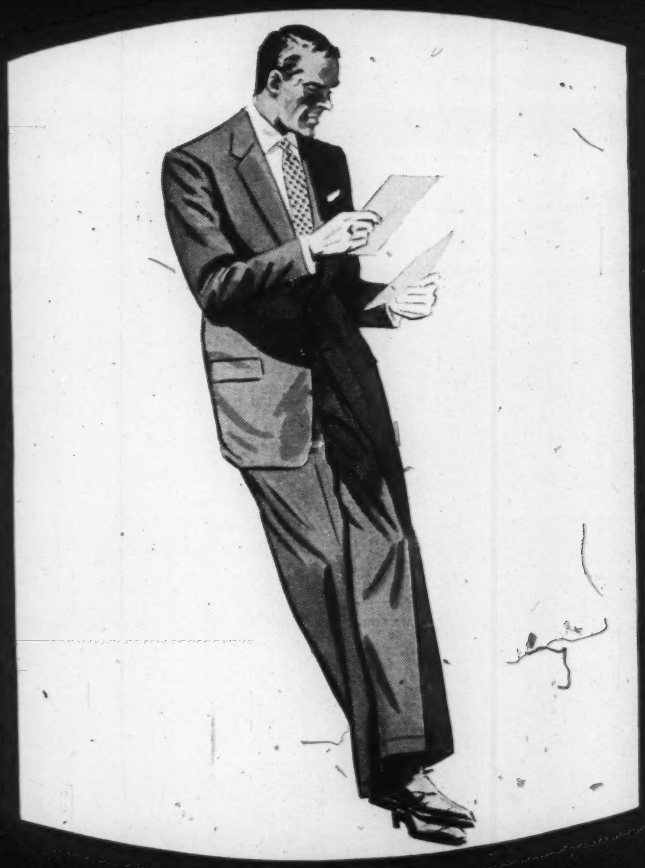
The Front Page

The reshuffling of constituencies is a job that has to be done quite regularly in Canada, because of constant changes in the population, but it never gets tiresome for the politicians who happen to be in power at the time; it gives them too fruitful a chance to damage their opposition ever to be boring or onerous. The parliamentary committees appointed to do the preparatory work are always stacked in favor of the party forming the government, with the inevitable result that political advantage is given precedence over fair representation.

It is a scandalous procedure. The Hon. C. G. Power, the conscience of the Liberal party, has described it as "an unseemly, undignified and utterly confusing scramble for personal and political gain". It would be fairly simple, of course, to put an impartial commission in charge of the redistribution (as Mr. Power has suggested several times in the past), but this would take from the job all the fun of shifting boundaries and juggling ridings in attempts to elect this or defeat that candidate. Politicians are not quicker than other people to let their rivals com-

THE PROBLEM OF FRANCE
By D. W. Brogan: Page 7

LEISHMAN



the Leishman look in flannel worsteds

"Cornish Grey" and other distinctive shades

Straight from nature comes this colour scheme for 'Cornish Grey', one of Leishman's new flannel worsted imports, woven by Fox of England. And reminiscent of fine, old pewter is 'Pewter Grey', another subtle shade of unquestionable smartness, skilfully produced by the dyers of England's mills. In Leishman's 'Regency' style a Cornish or Pewter Grey Flannel Worsted suit will assert itself as you, wherever you go.

See these distinctive new flannel worsteds at your Leishman dealer or write for his name to Wm. J. Leishman & Co. Ltd., Toronto.

LEISHMAN CANADA'S MOST DISTINGUISHED CLOTHES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

pete on equal terms, if they can help it.

It was important news, then, when the Manitoba Government announced that it proposed to set up an independent commission to carry out a redistribution of constituencies before the next provincial election. This wise decision will not only benefit Manitoba, it may shame the other provinces and the Federal Government into taking the same step to get away from the shocking gerrymandering of the past.

Efficiency Tests

A RATHER dangerous precedent has been set in Johannesburg, where a court has decided in favor of some tribesmen who wanted to kick a missionary out of their territory because his prayers for rain, which was badly needed, had gone unanswered while their own appeals to a more primitive deity had been followed by a downpour. The question was settled, it seems, on the evidence of the missionary's efficiency as an advocate — a decision that could lead to all sort of trouble. It would be unnerving, for example, if word got around that clergymen are legally responsible for the results they get as special pleaders for divine favors.

Free President

WITH MOST of the Estonians who have found their way to Canada since the war finally settling down in Toronto and making this their publishing centre, the city has been known for some time as the unofficial capital of Free Estonia. But now it is official: a resident, John Holberg, has become the new President of the Estonian Government-in-exile.

We went to pay our respects the other day and found him in a basement apartment well out in the suburbs—a heavy-jowled, puffing, pleasant man who looked all of his 56 years. After getting military training in a Tsarist cadet school, we learnt, he was an officer in a Russian regiment during World War I, later fought for the liberation of Estonia, entered the new parliament and in time became leader of the right-wing Peasant party. "Its name translates literally to Progressive Conservative," he said, "with this difference: it was in power most of the time."

It was ten years ago, almost to the day, he recalled, that 80,000 Estonians picked up what they could and fled before the advancing Russians; they had good reason to know what was in store for them if they stayed, for under the earlier Bolshevik occupation of June, 1940, some 60,000 people had been dragged from their homes in just one night and packed off to various dismal destinations in the Soviet Union. Most of the refugees in 1944 moved westward, but nearly 30,000 of them crowded into fishing boats and sailed to Sweden, where they got a warm

The Front Page

welcome and protection but were not permitted to engage in political activity—one of the reasons why the politics of Free Estonia are directed from New York and Toronto.

"Please do not think we are trying to carry on any *Grosspolitik*," Mr. Holberg said (he was speaking German, his English and our Estonian being equally deficient). "We have only three cabinet ministers left. Seven were deported by the Russians. What we are trying to do is to maintain the constitutional continuity

JOHN HOLBERG: No Grosspolitik.

of our government. It was properly formed on Estonian soil, and according to the constitution, as I was the prime minister, I have now succeeded the President who died. If we were still in Estonia, we would elect a new President by popular vote at the next general election. I am consulting with cabinet ministers and party leaders now on the question of how the new Prime Minister will be chosen. We wish only to warn Canadians that what happened to us can happen to others, and to justify the sacrifices of our people by re-establishing, some day, a free Estonian homeland."

Explanations

A DISPATCH from London a couple of weeks ago said that Herbert Morrison, a stalwart of Britain's Labor party, was planning to tour the United States "to explain the international policies" of his party and "to offset American criticism of the visit of a Labor delegation led by former Prime Minister Clement Attlee to Red China". We hope Mr. Morrison makes the trip, because it could start an interesting sort of chain reaction—someone may be needed to explain Mr. Morrison's journey to the Red Chinese, someone else to explain to Americans why an explanation of Mr. Morrison's explanation was necessary, and so on. British Socialists seem to have hit on an excellent plan to keep themselves occupied between elections.

Stormy Names

THE NAMING of hurricanes, it seems, is entirely a matter of expediency, the meteorologists having arrived at their present system of nomenclature through the method of trial and error.

Originally they attempted an alphabetical listing of twisters describing them as A, B, C, D, etc. This confused the teletypists, a nervous group, especially in the hurricane season. The teletypists confused the hurricanes, the messages confused the experts, and in the end they enlarged the system and gave the disturbances such names as Able, Baker and Charlie. This innovation created a storm of masculine protests, particularly from men called Charlie, and in the end the meteorologists fell back on naming their hurricanes Carol, Dolly and Edna. To their relief the nation's Carols, Dollys and Ednas took the whole thing good-naturedly, and left the meteorologists to get on with their work.

Other names chosen for storms are Florence, Gilda, Hazel, and so on, right down to Una, Vicky and Wallis. No Zsa Zsa in sight so far, however.

The Path to Peace

GATHERINGS of churchmen and parliamentarians during the past few weeks have been greatly and properly concerned with the problem of world peace, but unfortunately what they talked about was not so much what can be done as what ought to be done, a procedure that replaced reality with hope. It would be a sorry world without hope, but there are times—and this is one of them—when it is criminal folly to substitute wishful thinking for distasteful facts.

Only a fool or a madman would deny that war is senseless and horrible, that a third global conflict could make this a barren planet, that the money spent on armaments would go far to remove poverty from the peoples of the earth. These are not conjectures, they are the facts with which we live. But hate, fear, lust for power are also facts, and in any consideration of plans to achieve world peace they must be recognized, not ignored.

Parliamentarians of 21 countries met in London recently and decided that the UN Charter ought to be amended in such fashion that nations would give up

The Front Page

the "right" to wage war beyond their borders and would not be permitted to maintain armed forces beyond what might be necessary for internal security and self-defence. It would be a noble achievement, but there would have to be an international authority to enforce it, which means that there is not the slightest chance of its becoming a practical proposition in the foreseeable future.

Among the assembled churchmen, there was a demand that nuclear weapons be outlawed by international agreement. Apart from the fact that UN discussions about the uses of atomic energy have been hopelessly deadlocked for years, there is also the fact that the terrible power of the new weapons inspires caution as well as horror; if there had been no atomic or hydrogen bomb to influence international affairs since 1945, the Third World War might be reducing continents to rubble at this moment. It may well be that weapons, not men, will bring about the end of war. Moreover, there's not much sense in forbidding the use of anything as long as the temptation to use it flourishes; it is like outlawing sin without convincing everyone that virtue is not only wiser but more fun.

If we are to make any progress towards the establishment of a peaceful world, we must start with a study of what is possible—now, in a world filled with suspicion and fear.

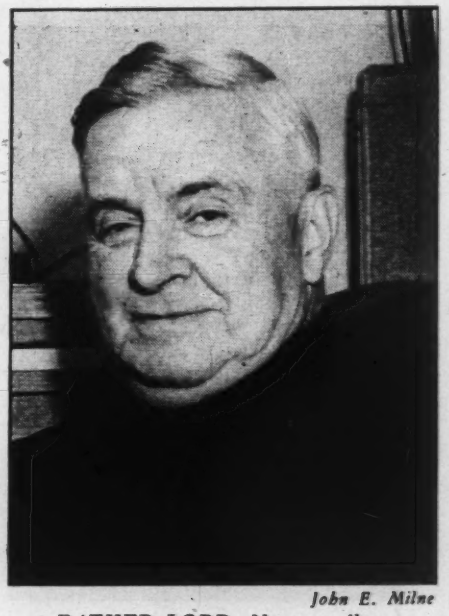
Priest of Pageants

A FEW DAYS ago we went around to the Coliseum in Toronto's Exhibition Grounds and watched the preparations for the Marian Pageant which opens there this week. Later we met the author-producer of the big show, Father Daniel Lord, a Jesuit priest from St. Louis, who has been staging these extravaganzas for 35 years and is still full of plans for new ones despite having to spend much of his time in hospital because of the cancer that is eating his life away.

"Why not the Coliseum?" Father Lord said, when we mentioned that the place was usually occupied by such horsy shows as the Royal Winter Fair. "Our show has horses in it—a mule, too. The horses are part of the armies in the Battle of Lepanto, and the mule represents the one that carried the Blessed Virgin. If it had been necessary, I would have produced an elephant."

There were problems with so large a cast, we suggested. "You can't produce a show like mine professionally," he said. "How could you use a cast of a thousand people, as I do, made up of singers, actors, dancers, and musicians, if you had to pay professional rates? This show already has cost $75,000 before we even bring it to the Coliseum. Artists' fees on top of that figure would give you a staggering budget. I have put on pageants all over the United States, in Canada and in the West Indies, and I have always used amateurs—and we have never had a flop.

"I have staged shows in football fields, against the sides of hills, as in Midland, and in ordinary theatres. But here is a stage area completely surrounded by an audience and twice the size of the Roxy Theatre in New York. I am using one big stage with runways leading to two smaller stages, plus two stages at opposite ends of the Coliseum, forming a diamond shape. It's expected that close to 100,000



John E. Milne

FATHER LORD: Never a flop.

people will see it, over the run of eleven performances from Oct. 8 to Oct. 16. That show in Midland, you recall, was a tercentary salute to the Jesuit Martyrs massacred by Iroquois Indians in 1649."

Father Lord went on to tell us, in enthusiastic detail, about various technical arrangements for the Pageant. When we left him, we felt ashamed that we were letting ourself be bothered by a little thing like a head cold.

Minds and Clothes

IN THE FIRST few weeks of each new school year seem to be the silly season for school boards and principals—the brief, carefree period during which they can kick their heels before settling into the harness fashioned by municipal officials, parents' associations and pupils. It's pretty well over for this year, but it was fun while it lasted. There was, for example, the Case of the Blue Jeans.

One principal proposed that boys attending his high school be forbidden to wear blue jeans, his argument being that jeans gave the boys a sloppy appearance and therefore encouraged sloppy thinking. Several members of the school board that heard his proposal agreed that his reasoning was as impeccable as the jeans were not.

Let's forget for the moment that the sloppiest dresser in North, South or Central America is Albert Einstein. There are more amusing conjectures, if we assume that the principal's theory is correct: the clearest minds must belong to those charming, unreal women who make a career of good grooming; the fuzziest to the people (notably educators, scientists and creative workers) who do not worry about their appearance; and youngsters whose parents can afford to outfit them in tailored pants instead of jeans will grow up to be the intellectual giants of their time; the best thinking is done by soldiers, sailors and airmen, because neatness is pounded into them.

Well, as we said before, it was fun while it lasted.

The Hard Life

MISS GENE TIERNEY, the film actress, is reported to have suffered a nervous collapse "brought on by overwork and tension resulting from her two-year romance with Prince Aly Khan". We hope that Miss Tierney's admirers will be properly sympathetic and understanding; it takes a lot out of a poor film star to keep a love affair glowing in the headlines for two years.

Tourist (*Cover Picture*)

NEXT WEEK Betty-Jean Hagen plays a concert in London, Ont., and thus begins a tour that will take her through southern Ontario and as far west as Calgary. While Miss Hagen was born in Edmonton in 1930 and has played many violin programs in western cities, she is almost better known in Europe than she is in Canada.

"I will be crossing to Europe for the eleventh time when I go at the first of the year," she told us recently when she interrupted her honeymoon to visit briefly in Toronto where she had studied at the Royal Conservatory.

It will be a triumphal return for her. "Nature," said an Amsterdam critic when she played there last year, "has given her an ideal musical talent," and at The Hague they spoke of her "astonishing technique, her warm and brilliant tone". This is high praise, but not astonishing for a young woman who has won in the last three years such awards as the Naumburg (New York), the Pathé-Marconi (Paris), and the Carl Flesch (London). She also holds the coveted Harriet Cohen medal awarded her in 1952 as the outstanding woman violinist in the British Commonwealth.

Retrospective Show Honors F. H. Varley

An Artist's Interpretation of his Land and its People

SQUALLY WEATHER, GEORGIAN BAY

"Squally Weather" is the sketch for one of Canada's best-known landscape paintings. To many, it is synonymous with its creator, 73-year-old Frederick Horsman Varley, yet, ironically enough, Varley has devoted his career mainly to portraiture and figure painting. This year, Canadians will have an opportunity to know this side of Varley better. Twenty-eight portraits and eight landscapes are included in the giant retrospective exhibition which opens this month at the Art Gallery of Toronto. The show also includes a number of "philosophical" figure paintings and 47 sketches, drawings and water colors.

GERMAN PRISONERS, WORLD WAR I

Three of Varley's war paintings for Canada's War Memorials are included in the show. "German Prisoners" is six feet wide, and one of his major canvases. Since his student days in Sheffield, England, the relationship between figures and landscape has always concerned him deeply and this stark painting of the ravages of war on both man and his environment gives vivid evidence of his insight and sympathy. To interpret his themes, he has developed highly personal views about form and color. Deeply affected by Oriental mysticism, he refers to color "vibrations", describing his greens as "spiritual" colors.

PORTRAIT OF MANYA

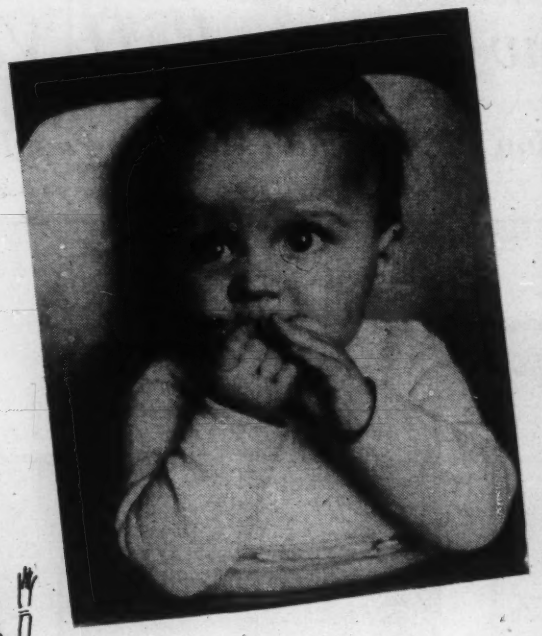
Varley has painted many portrait commissions, but his best studies of the head have been of women he has admired. The current exhibition includes portraits of "Vera", "Katherine", "Jess", "Manya", "Marie", "Kyra" and "Shelagh". These were done over a period of thirty-five years.

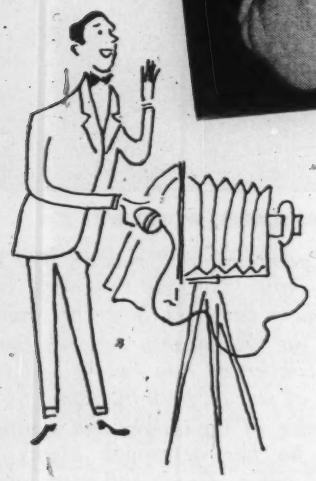
HEAD OF KATHERINE

This portrait was painted in British Columbia while Varley was teaching at the Vancouver School of Art. The West Coast has always been his favorite painting ground. He found many of his finest subjects, both human and landscape, among the valleys and mountains and forests there.

A STUDY OF NORMA

"Norma" is one of Varley's finest portraits. It will be seen in the current exhibition by audiences in Toronto; at the National Gallery, Ottawa; the Montreal Museum, and the Vancouver Art Gallery. The paintings will follow the route of Varley's vagrant travels, for he has lived and painted in all four cities.





Your child at home...

captured in a delightful photographic study
by JOLAN CHANG

Jolan Chang believes that children are at their charming best in familiar surroundings: that is why he prefers to work right in your home.

If you wish to have photographic studies of your child in time for Christmas giving, make your appointment **now** through Simpson's.

Come in, write, or phone our Interior Decorating Reception desk on the Fifth Floor.

Simpson's TORONTO

Write for folder giving detailed information on sizes and prices of Jolan Chang photographic studies.

PHONE TRINITY 9111 OR WRITE SIMPSON'S INTERIOR DECORATING DEPARTMENT, TORONTO

Heritage of Revolution Blights France Today

By D. W. BROGAN

QUITE IN MORE THAN ONE debate in the French National Assembly in the past two years, the orators have evoked the memory of the spectre of 1789 when, as Chesterton put it:

"Death was on thy drums, Democracy,
And with one rush of slaves the world was free".

But they have not evoked that memory in the optimistic spirit of Chesterton or of the old fashioned Republican historians of the period before 1914. They have rather pondered, sombrely, the fact (for it is a fact) that in many ways the problems of 1789 were simpler than those that have perplexed France since 1945.

Paradoxically, 1789 is itself one of those problems and that for several reasons. One is that the Revolution created a division in France which has not been overcome, made wounds which have only imperfectly been healed. Between one group of Frenchmen and another, there lies the chasm of what their spiritual or fleshly ancestors did in 1793. On which side was their blood shed? Were they for or against the Republic? Were they for or against the Church? These feuds that explain so much of the modern history of France, although they have not now the bitterness of the past, are still sources of division and weakness. One of the difficulties, for example, in creating and maintaining stable governments has been that although the Socialists and the Mouvement Républicain Populaire, the "Christian Democrats", are more closely linked than any two other parties, they have between them the irrelevant barrier, in the modern crisis, of the "lay state", of aid to church schools, of memories of 1789 and 1791 and still more of the traditions and legends that grew out of the Revolution.

Then, thanks to the Revolution, there has been no time, since say 1790, when all the French people have been loyal to the existing political regime. There has always been a large dissident minority that at times has probably been a majority, which has contested the moral mandate of the government. We have that minority today in the great Communist party and probably in the resentful parties of the Right which were associated with the Vichy regime and despise the Fourth Republic as many of them sabotaged the Third.

Then the very success of the Revolution made problems for the France of 1954. The Revolution gave France the first modern, efficient government in Europe. It gave France the first reformed legal system, the first effective modern administration, equality before the law, the sweeping away of the archaic rubbish that cumbered the ground in all other European countries. But it gave France this new, efficient, revolutionary administration just as another revolution was getting under way, the industrial revolution that was transforming Britain before it spilled over to Europe and North America. France, that is to say, got admirable institutions for the age of agriculture, handicrafts, commerce, but not for the machine age. But those institutions (and attitudes of mind) suited a great part of France and continue to suit it; they do not suit that part of France that is the child of the industrial revolution and that is the part of France on whose health and contentment the possibility of France's survival as a great power depends.

To give these generalizations some modern concrete examples: The French Communist party has won and kept the allegiance of most of the French industrial workers. That does not mean that most of the workers are party members; they are not. But not only do they vote the party ticket, apparently unaffected by variations in party policy or scandals in party leadership, they at their most tepid ignore the appeal of rival parties. The Socialist party has steadily lost its working class clientele; it is a party of white collar workers, above all of petty civil servants. The MRP, for that matter the Gaullists, have probably more supporters among the industrial workers, or at least in the industrial regions, than have the Socialists. And one reason why that is so is that the Communists have taken over and kept for their own use the assets of the Revolutionary tradition. They are the heirs of the Jacobins and of the men of 1848 and 1871 who died on the barricades. It can be shown that this is a confidence trick, but it is an effective one and that is all that matters at the moment.

It was long thought that the wide distribution of landed property that followed the Revolution by creating a peasant proprietary secured the stability of French society. And certainly there is no problem of the great estates, of the *latifundia*, such as is the plague of Italy. But the simplified picture of what the Revolution did is dangerously simplified for 1954. Not only were there very many peasant proprietors in 1789, but most of the land put on the market, church land, nobles'

Wide World

The French Chamber of Deputies: Its members "have often been painfully and palpably absorbed in their own petty quarrels and ambitions".

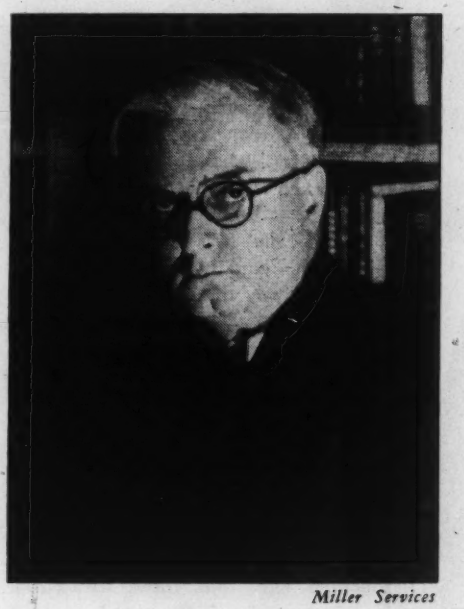
land, went to those who could pay for it. Important differences in the wealth of various layers of society in the countryside remained and were a source of jealousy and political radicalism. More serious, the Revolution froze an obsolete pattern of landholding, a pattern that is a cause of weakness to France today. For example, the Revolution put an end to the enclosures that were going on. It preserved the strip system whereby the peasant, owning a few acres at most, holds those acres in a dozen scattered plots. One of the great economic weaknesses of France, to be brutal, is that there are too many peasant households eking out a meagre living on small scattered patches and often producing crops like wine for which there is no longer an adequate market. To offset this, governments, since the first war, have been subsidizing the peasant economy, preventing the rationalizing of French agriculture and, since in many regions the peasant is still badly off, fostering a sullen discontent that finds its paradoxical result in peasant landowners voting for a party that would, if in power, solve this problem by depriving the peasant of that land that was his dearest conquest.

Another weakness in the French economy is partly due to geological and partly to historical accident. The geological accident is that France has a poor, scattered and increasingly expensive coal supply. That meant that at a time when the new industries were being created, France was handicapped and French infant industry was even more determined to be protected than that of other countries. That passion for security increased between the two wars and has not been diminished today. Peasant and businessman have both come to rely on the state to an inordinate degree. And that state has been weakened by a number of historical accidents that have made it certain that no French party will consent to give adequate powers to any government; it cannot be certain that the powers that will be exercised will not be exercised against it, so it prefers governmental impotence at a time when *any* decision almost is better than none. Until a French government can dare to defy, that is to cause economic loss to, a large body of voters, the French state cannot be solvent or effective. (It is not a mere paradox to suggest that it might pay the French state to give up the attempt to tax the peasants in return for the abandonment of subsidies and tariffs.)

Lastly, the scars of the recent war are only imperfectly healed. There are martyrs, genuine or bogus, on both sides; there is blood between parties, recent blood; there is the constant provocation of the allegiance of the Communist leadership, if not of the rank and file, to a foreign power.

What in these circumstances are the chances of a stable and potent France? There are none unless certain drastic surgical operations are carried out. It is the program of M. Mendès-France to carry them out. But for that necessary task he needs a minimum of exterior distractions. This explains, if it does not excuse, his attitude to EDC. It explains his cutting of France's losses in Indo-China. It explains the inattention to exterior opinion that has been so marked and so rash.

What are the chances of success? First of all, it should be remembered that there are many signs of health in France. There is the high birth-rate, the most marked sign of recovery from the terrible sterility



Miller Services

DENIS BROGAN is Professor of Political Science, Cambridge and an authority on French politics.

and blood-letting of 1900-1914. France is much less than it was a country of the elderly, the tired, the routine-bound.

Secondly, the reconstruction of France, after the terrible material destruction of 1914, had been barely completed when the greater and more widespread destruction of 1940-45 followed. France has made a faster recovery from the second catastrophe than from the first. And whereas the first reconstruction was merely reconstruction, putting things back where and as they were, the second reconstruction was much more original. It involved an attempt to give to the terribly impoverished France of 1945 some of the new capital equipment that it had failed to get between 1918 and 1939. Only those who remember France on the morrow of the Liberation and have revisited some of the most battered regions since, can appreciate the immense effort made, not merely to restore but to create.

It must candidly be admitted that the French public, as far as it admits the reality of these achievements, does not as a rule thank the Fourth Republic for them. One might think that these great works had been created by some genie. To some extent they have been. For the Monnet Plan, to which most of them can be attributed, has never been authorized in detail by the Assembly and it is an ominous sign that this great achievement has been carried through almost "off the record". It is the French nation, not the French state, that is the author and the beneficiary of this achievement or, more strictly speaking, great servants of the French people who have not been, in any dramatic and visible sense, servants of the French state.

This has meant that the French people, with many reasons to distrust their formal rulers, have had little apparent reason to thank them. Is this distrust justified? To a great extent, yes. The deputies have often been painfully and palpably absorbed in their own petty quarrels and ambitions. Their disputes have often been over questions in which the voters took only the most tepid interest and, at the same time, issues have been neglected in which the voters *did* take an interest but which could not be fitted into the traditional party framework. The result has been a disastrous separation between the voters and their representatives in which the basic task of governing France has been neglected or made impossible.

But it will not do to blame it all on the politicians. It is perhaps going too far to say that a country always gets the politicians it deserves. But it has some responsibility for those whom it puts into office. And the French electors, with their long and bitter historical memories, have a lot to answer for. But again, the younger voters, men and women, are more and more bored with these merely historical memories. The energy that French youth displays so conspicuously in France will have political effect soon. But soon enough? That is too difficult a question. But what can be said with some certainty is that the modern sectors of the French economy, the youthful and less tradition-bound voters, the leaders of public opinion who are more than voices from the past, will have to attack the routine that makes life in so many parts of France so agreeable and would make it so desirable if France were a remote island.

But France is not an island; she cannot isolate herself from a modern world that few of us may like but which all the same we have to live in. In an immense convulsion in 1789 she threw off the shackles of her past. Today the shackles are often those imposed as instruments of liberation in 1789. Mere tinkering is not enough. Deep, even savage reforms, in the fiscal and economic system are necessary. And the Revolution provides the slogan that all Frenchmen who see the necessities of the case know is the only one that can give France the necessary energy: *De l'audace, encore de l'audace et toujours de l'audace et la France est sauvée.*

Letter from Montreal

A Shiver When an Era Ends

By Hugh MacLennan

THIS FALL Montreal elects a new mayor and nobody knows (and at the date of writing nobody cares) who the new mayor will be. For Camillien Houde has officially retired from public life.

The news that Houde will leave City Hall has given Montrealers the kind of shiver people feel when an era ends. Mayors of cities come and go and most of them are soon forgotten. But Camillien has been around so long we can hardly remember when he wasn't. Even during the war when the lugubriously upright Adhemar Raynault occupied his seat, Houde was still the mayor of Montreal in spirit. The moment the war ended he bounced back into the *Hôtel de Ville* and has stayed there ever since. As Queen Victoria became inseparable from the idea of England during the last century, so Houde became inseparable from the idea of Montreal. For most of his term of office his appearance remained a constant. As a young man he looked middle-aged, in his fifties no older. Now in his sixties he has altered a little owing to loss of weight and the change has been instructive. Aspects of his character show in his face that the public never guessed were there. In the leaner, older Houde the eyes burn with disconcerting intensity, the mouth is resolute, the jaw strong, the brows truculent and formidable. The iron that was always in him has come to the surface as superfluous flesh has eroded.

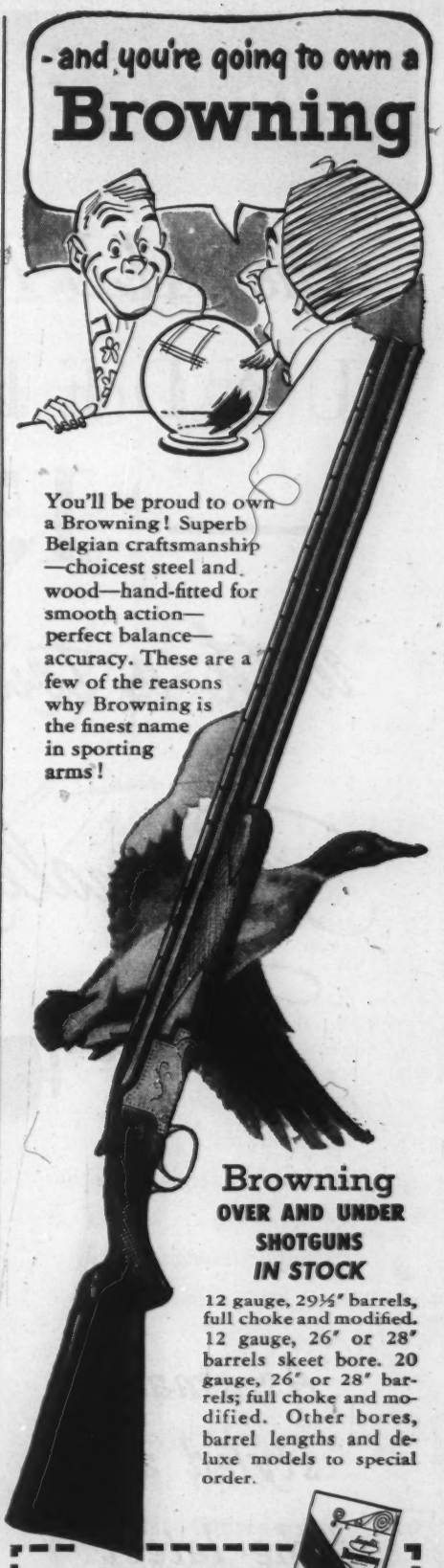
David Bier

CAMILLIEN HOUDE: A symbol.

It was only in the last few years that we understood how fond we are of Camillien Houde and to guess the secret of his singular service to his city. Nobody ever accused Houde of efficiency or even of a sense of responsibility—he played for stakes higher and more interesting than these, and we had to grow up before we saw what they were. Houde is a symbol. He understands intuitively that a people, especially a minority people, needs symbols more than efficiency experts. As Quebec must have her Quixotes—and she has had a long succession of them—so also must she have her Sancho Panzas.

No public figure has ever equalled Houde in his capacity to express Montreal's spirit of wit, tolerance, perversity, cynicism, gaiety, bawdiness, gallantry, delight in living and—make no error here—dignity. As the years passed, his huge personality overflowed the city and province and spread over the whole country. Our national politics were dominated by Mackenzie King's neurotic caution, by his dull, complacent, relentless efficiency. On this drab stage Houde moved with a grotesque *panache*, a bizarre poetry, a colossal appetite for life. A born adventurer, unquestionably ambitious to be a hero, he must have known from boyhood that the hero's role was not for him. The Alexanders of the world are invariably lean and solemn, especially when young. Houde can be solemn only when it amuses him to become so, nor could any man of his appearance counterfeit a knight. He was so stout that special chairs had to be constructed for him. He would look ill on a white horse. The idea of Houde as Sir Launcelot or Sir Galahad ridicules itself.

But Launcelot and Galahad were dull and one-dimensional compared to the Mayor of Montreal. Houde is a whole portrait-gallery of Latin archetypes rolled into a single consistent personality. There is some of Cyrano in him, some of Cagliostro, some of Villon, some of Gargantua, much of Sancho and still more of Grimaldi. His triumph has been that of a man who can never make a frontal attack but must always come in from the flanks. His weapon is his smile


- and you're going to own a
Browning
You'll be proud to own a Browning! Superb Belgian craftsmanship —choicest steel and wood—hand-fitted for smooth action— perfect balance— accuracy. These are a few of the reasons why Browning is the finest name in sporting arms!
Browning
OVER AND UNDER
SHOTGUNS
IN STOCK
12 gauge, 29½" barrels, full choke and modified. 12 gauge, 26" or 28" barrels skeet bore. 20 gauge, 26" or 28" barrels; full choke and modified. Other bores, barrel lengths and deluxe models to special order.
Sporting Goods Dept. SN-54-4
John Inglis Co. Limited,
14 Strachan Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.
Please send me your free 16 page Browning Catalogue.
Name
Please Print
Address
City
Prov.

Announcing...

the ALL NEW

UNDERWOOD

— 150 —

with a touch that's

Personally Yours

As smartly styled as the latest fashions

and it can be almost anything: ferocious, amiable, seraphic, bawdy, gentle, mocking, threatening, cunning, approving, jolly and invariably surprising. In course of time we came to realize that his most endearing quality is his honesty, not the kind best understood in Ontario, but the deeper sort known to Shakespeare's clowns, who are infallibly the most intelligent characters in the plays. Houde is never funnier than when he is telling the truth, for the truth he tells concerns human motives, especially his own.

The climax of Houde's career as an ambitious politician came with his challenge to the federal government in 1940, when he told his *Canadien* compatriots to ignore the National Registration Act. It was the only act of his long career that can be called stupid. Whatever else he does a Sancho Panza should never assume the role of Quixote, for his master is apt to recall the fact that there is Roman blood in his own veins. In 1940 Canada had its Roman in Ernest Lapointe. The great *Canadien* not only jailed Houde, he put him away instantly and without trial.

Houde's long sojourn in New Brunswick finished him as a serious politician. His return to Montreal when the war ended began his triumph as a human being.

In the summer of 1945, not a few English-speaking Montrealers awaited Houde's new administration with foreboding. As re-elected mayor, despite the restrictions of reform in city politics that hedged him, he was in a position to do more than pay back old scores. Had he chosen, he could have launched his oratory on his supporters and split the city apart. He could have assumed still another role familiar to students of Latin history: he could have stalked forth as tribune of the people.

It is the measure of Houde's intelligence and basic goodwill that he did nothing of the kind. Stories are legion concerning the subtlety and wit with which he proved to everyone that he had no intention of languishing as a martyr and was eager to let by-gones be by-gones. Whether the stories are true or invented makes little difference. They are all in character. Directly or indirectly they are products of Houde's personality.

Typical of them (as of Montreal's way of governing herself) is the following.

Shortly after Houde's post-war administration began, a group of English-speaking businessmen is said to have visited him in the hope of mending their fences. They were worried about renewal of contracts, they were ill at ease, they assumed the Mayor had returned more anti-English than ever, they knew he would see through their motives the moment their names were announced.

The Mayor listened gravely to their

queries concerning his health, to their comments on the weather, to their expressions of pleasure at his return. For a long time he kept silence. Then at last his massive figure stirred and he spoke.

"Gentlemen—let us not beat about the bush. I know why you are here. While I was a guest of His Majesty—and he was my good friend and what happened to me was not his fault—I became a reader of books. I read about your great English statesman, Sir Robert Walpole. I learned what he thought was the secret of democratic government. Sir Robert Walpole said it is patronage." A dramatic pause, then one of his most seraphic smiles. "Gentlemen—I intend to be the most democratic mayor you ever saw."

For years we will be repeating Houde stories in Montreal and when the authentic ones give out we will invent some more. And the odd thing is this: more stories in celebration of Camillien's wit will be told in English than in French.

The career of this extraordinary man has come full circle. In his early days he could win hardly an English vote in Montreal and the knowledge that he couldn't was his passport into City Hall among the *Canadien* majority. Today he is more popular among the English than among the French. Everyone loves a good loser and Houde has been the best loser this country's politics has known. Everyone loves candor, and the tradition of Canadian public life allows candor no place above the salt. Everyone loves a man who makes people laugh, especially when he does so by first laughing at himself.

•

Season Unto Season

Summer is dead, though at what certain hour,
With what slow pangs was drawn the final breath,
Who knows? Only the haze, the yellowed flower,
The autumnal pyre, bear witness to a death.
Season is one with season, flesh with flesh.
Neither can build about itself a wall
Or cleanly knife the faded from the fresh
With—here the summer, over there the fall.

Today we walk in sun, tomorrow mist
That blurs the clear-cut thought, the rapture stilled,
The splendid urgency to clench the fist
At fate or rail at justice unfulfilled.
Autumn, we say, amazed, note the brown leaf,
The crimson haw, and snatch a last gold sheaf.

MYRTLE REYNOLDS ADAMS

Here's why...

you will like the

UNDERWOOD **150**

new Beauty

new Ease of Operation

new Personal Touch

You'll find it loaded with new advantages . . . to lighten and brighten your secretary's day.

And you'll smile with satisfaction when you see the accurate, crisp, clear work she can do now . . . *and in the type style of your choice.* See and try the all new "150" soon.

Underwood
Typewriter Leader
of the World
Outspeeds—Outwears—
Outsells them all.

UNDERWOOD LIMITED
Head Office: Underwood Building, Toronto
Branches and Service in all Canadian cities

visit our studio
at the Mill and see
your window at every
stage of the making.

Stained Glass

A precious blaze of colour to carry the name of one you loved, through sunshine and shadow of the centuries. A gift to the Church, where most they would have wanted it.

It is the unique offering you can make in their memory.

Be sure it is UNIQUE, the work of an Artist-Craftsman—a design and colour scheme in glass and lead that is truly personal, and your own.

For details and prices write or telephone

Angus Macdonald

"The Mill"—R.R. 1, Willowdale, Ont.
Telephone BAldwin 1-0364
—a Toronto exchange.

Ottawa Letter

Political Warfare and Mr. Drew's Position

By John A. Stevenson

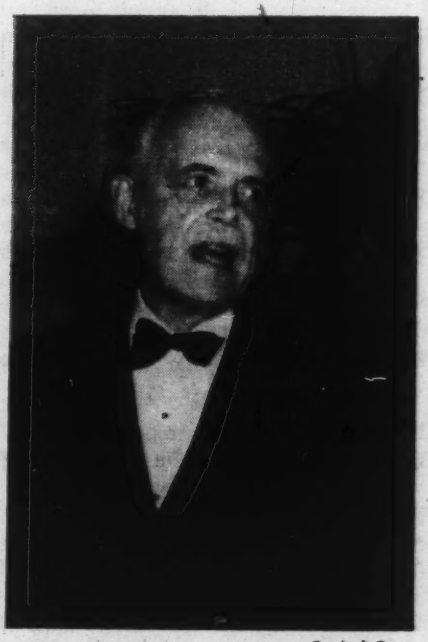
HISTORY HAS A HABIT of repeating itself. Once more a French-Canadian Prime Minister of Canada had put on his armor to fight a formidable rival for the allegiance of his racial compatriots. In the closing years of his illustrious career Sir Wilfrid Laurier had to meet the challenge of Henri Bourassa and he was only able to defeat it by adopting policies that temporarily wrecked the Liberal party. Then, in 1939, Mackenzie King, who abhorred intervening in provincial elections, had to employ the whole power of the Federal Liberal machine in Quebec under the guidance of Ernest Lapointe to beat down Premier Duplessis when the latter opposed Canada's participation in the Second World War.

Duplessis, a much less attractive character than Bourassa, is now, after ten years' tenure of his Premiership, a much more formidable politician and infinitely stronger in his position than he was in 1939. Prime Minister St. Laurent, who has now declared open war upon him, will have to make a much more effective campaign than that of 1948, when intervention on behalf of the provincial Liberals of Quebec proved completely abortive.

A ceremonial luncheon to celebrate the arrival of a new Cunard liner in Montreal was a curious choice for the start of a political crusade, but Mr. St. Laurent has not had a normal schooling in politics and, since he became Prime Minister, has repeatedly violated canons of conduct which veteran professional politicians observe. However, his opening observations in Montreal were only sighting shots, and he reserved his real attack upon Mr. Duplessis for the later gathering of the Liberal faithful at the new Reform Club in Quebec City. The controversial exchanges between the two contenders for the soul of French-Canada, which is the prize at stake, have been so fully reported in the daily press that any detailed recapitulation of them would be superfluous here, and it will suffice to summarize their respective ideologies.

The case of Mr. Duplessis is that Mr. St. Laurent and his Liberal party are ardent centralizers, who seek by their policies about taxation and other matters to aggrandize the Federal authority to such an extent that the provincial autonomy of Quebec would be reduced to insignificance and, as a result, the French-Canadian race would be left impotent to preserve its cherished separate language and culture. Posing as a man dedicated to the salvation of his race from dire perils, he can appeal to prejudices deep-rooted in the hearts of a racial minority, which has battled for generations to avert the submergence of its little island of French culture under the waves of the Anglo-Saxon sea that surrounds it.

The case of Mr. St. Laurent is that he aspires to see French-Canada make an increasing contribution to the growth and prosperity of the united and powerful Canada that he wants to create; that the ideal of a separate French Catholic state on the shores of the St. Lawrence implies a "defeatist" attitude: and that the best hope of the French-Canadian people for prosperity, happiness and security lies in their harmonious co-operation with all other Canadians. He feels that as long as this co-operation is forthcoming, French-Canada will be left in peace to preserve its special culture and it will never wither and perish. Furthermore, he charges that Mr. Duplessis has been habitually using the false cry of an imperilled provincial autonomy as a smoke-screen to conceal



Capital Press

ST. LAURENT: A sense of duty.

Capital Press

DREW: Reason to be worried.

the grave misdeeds and delinquencies of his own Ministry.

Convinced by the adverse result of the by-election in Compton County that no Liberal politician in the provincial arena can begin to cope with Duplessis, Mr. St. Laurent now proposes to devote his energies and to mobilize all the forces of Liberalism for a campaign to educate the voters of Quebec about the realities of Federal-provincial relations and the errors of the ways of Mr. Duplessis.

His projected crusade is a courageous adventure for a statesman in the late evening of his career. Every political leader likes to die in the good graces of the people whose blood he shares, and Mr. St. Laurent must know that he is taking a chance on their loss, which would be a grievous wound to his proud spirit, by his challenge to Duplessis. But he has evidently come to regard the latter as a thoroughly vicious politician, and has decided that only another French-Canadian to whom fate has given power and prestige can hope to destroy the influence of Duplessis and end his opportunities for further mischief. Since the Prime Minister has no zest for bitter political warfare, he can be given credit for being animated by a sense of the duty which Wordsworth called "Stern Daughter of the Voice of God".

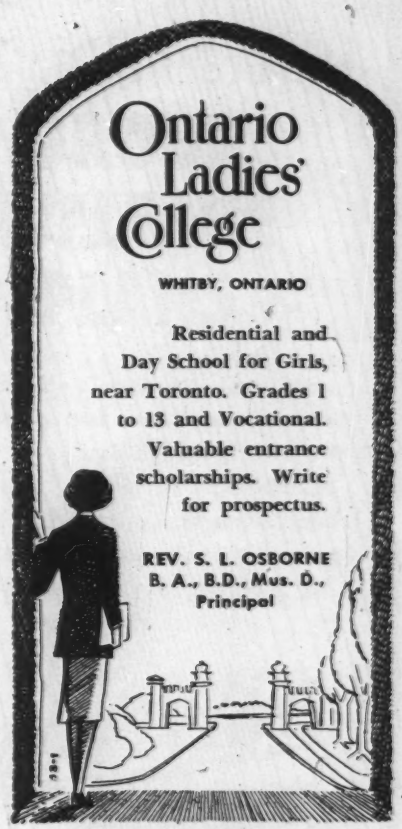
OV MR. DREW, the Conservative leader, NO has good reason to be worried by the emergence of Mr. St. Laurent as the resolute champion of the idea of a unified Canada, based on a Federal structure with ten co-operative provinces possessing equal rights and similar ideals—an idea utterly opposed to the conception of Mr. Duplessis and his allies that Quebec should function as a separate state inside the Canadian nation with a veto power over national policies that displeased the provincial rulers. The preservation of the solidarity of Confederation ought to be a fundamental principle of the party of Sir John A. Macdonald. It will not be hard for Mr. St. Laurent to persuade many Progressive Conservative voters that on this particular issue he is a real conservative and that they will be acting in conformity with the traditions of their own party if they give him their support against would-be wreckers of the national unity.

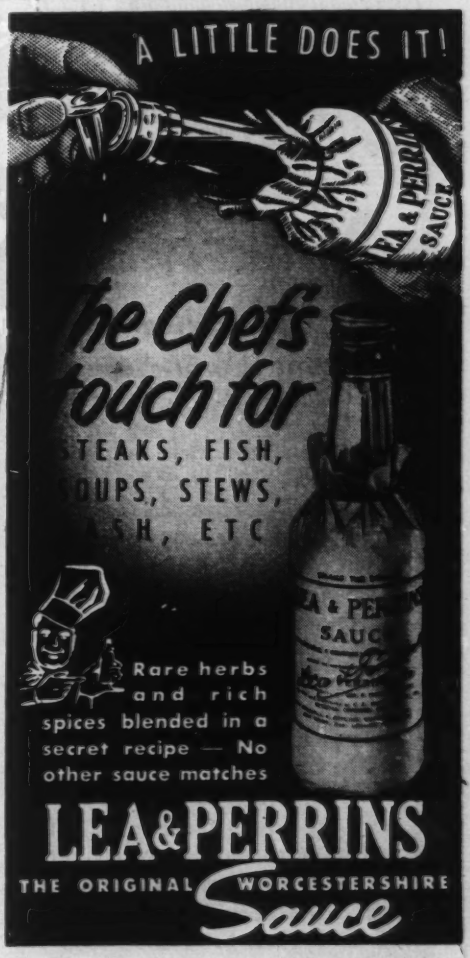
Mr. Drew would deny fiercely that he is a feeble guardian of the structure of Confederation, but the fact remains that by committing his party to the support of Mr. Duplessis' intransigent attitude in regard to Federal-provincial agreements about taxation, he has given comfort and encouragement to a politician who obviously cares little about the fortunes of any part of Canada other than his own province. When the issue comes to the arbitrament of a Federal election, Mr. St. Laurent might not prevail against Mr. Duplessis in Quebec, but in the rest of Canada he would certainly get an overwhelming mandate for his cause and Mr. Drew would be left mourning for lost legions, who all over the country had forsworn their allegiance to him.

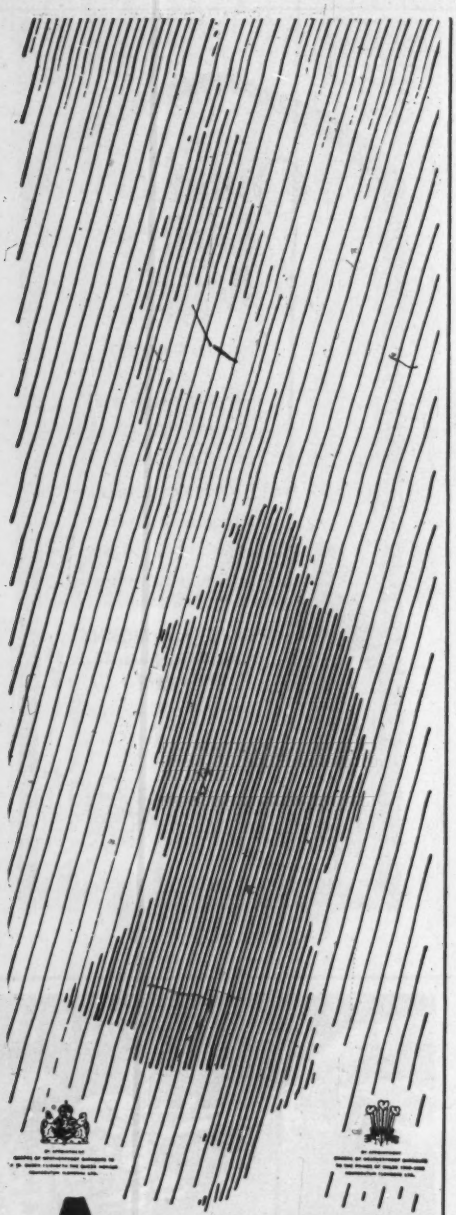
One of Mr. Drew's ablest supporters in Parliament, Colonel Gordon Churchill of Winnipeg South Centre, has lately proclaimed his firm conviction that any further courtship of French-Canada by his party is unprofitable. It is no secret that his view is shared by many other influential Tories, who would like to see their party cleared of all complicity in the designs of Mr. Duplessis, before it is too late. But it is hard to see how Mr. Drew can get out of the pit he himself began digging and which Mr. St. Laurent is now finishing. If he were now to repudiate Mr. Duplessis on the ground that provincial sectionalism was being pushed to extremes, then he would be confessing that his own judgment had been very faulty and that Mr. St. Laurent had a truer appreciation of the broad interests of the nation and a firmer anchorage in political principles.

Indeed, if Mr. St. Laurent chose in the near future to hold a Federal election on the issue of the preservation of the unity of Canada against the divisive designs of Mr. Duplessis, Mr. Drew would have the unpleasant alternative of supporting him on this issue at the expense of earning the enmity of Mr. Duplessis, and trying to persuade the voters that questions like unemployment and export trade were more important, or of leading a forlorn hope in a battle which, outside of Quebec, would be lost before it began.

A Liberal victory in a Federal election, however, would leave Duplessis untamed. If Mr. St. Laurent is to accomplish his avowed aim of re-establishing the ascendancy of the Provincial Liberal party in Quebec, he will have to put aside all thoughts of retirement for several years.


Ontario Ladies' College
WHITBY, ONTARIO
Residential and Day School for Girls, near Toronto. Grades 1 to 13 and Vocational. Valuable entrance scholarships. Write for prospectus.
REV. S. L. OSBORNE
B. A., B.D., Mus. D.,
Principal


A LITTLE DOES IT!
the Chef's touch for
TEAKS, FISH,
OUPS, STEWS,
SH, ETC
Rare herbs and rich spices blended in a secret recipe — No other sauce matches
LEA & PERRINS
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE Sauce



Aquascutum

... the raincoats that double as topcoats!

The silhouette that has distinguished smartly dressed men the world over since 1851 is Aquascutum!

Incomparable in precise tailoring and fine British fabrics ... unmatched for around-the-clock correctness... Aquascutum gives you a rugged swagger, defying weather—and imitation!

Today, Aquascutum coats are available in Canada's outstanding stores and shops... from a down-to-earth $29.50 and as luxurious as you could wish for. Aquascutum (Canada) Ltd., 4217 Iberville St., Montreal 34, P. Q. Tel. Frontenac 2000

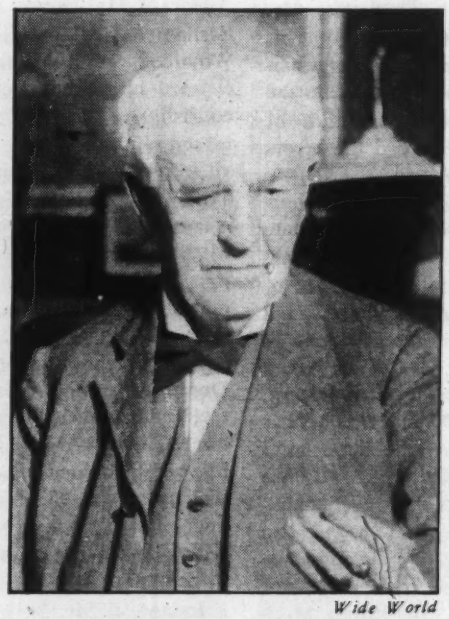
Minority Report

Education for What?

By N.J. Berrill

THE QUESTION which is the best system of education concerns everyone, parents, teachers and victims alike, and the free-for-all discussion now raging on this continent is an open invitation to each and all of us to speak up or hereafter hold our peace. Much of the disturbance comes from two ever-repeated questions asked by every flock of students: What are we responsible for, and how much does it count?

The implications in these questions are serious. They suggest that the student regards education as something being forced upon him spoonful by spoonful and that he doesn't intend to open his mouth any wider than is necessary unless the reward offered in terms of possible marks seems to be great enough. If this were universal or unchangeable, why bother with an education at all, higher or otherwise? For it becomes a kind of stucco performance, a process of throwing large quantities of so-called educational stuff at the student in the hope that sufficient will stick to produce a more or less permanent discoloration which will label him as a superior article. We have all gone through it to some extent and it does raise the question whether those individuals we recognize as being well educated and intellectually constructive without being intellectual snobs are what they are because of or in spite of the processing they have undergone.



Wide World

EDISON: Little formal schooling.

Benjamin Franklin, Abe Lincoln and Thomas Edison, it should be remembered, had little formal schooling. Certainly nothing was forced upon them that they considered to be of any value and yet they attained an intellectual stature and a broad interest that all may well envy. Would they have been better or worse off for the fifteen to twenty years of instruction now assigned to our educative process? I don't know, but I suspect that they would have become hemmed in by the excess of information and indoctrination and would have become learned at the expense of wisdom, creativeness, and the power to act.

It seems to me that our trouble arises from confusion of purpose and value and from trying to kill too many birds with our educational stone. How can anyone decide what is the best system of education so long as we are in the dark as to what we are doing here on this planet? Perhaps this uncertainty itself gives us one answer, for this is the greatest problem of all and only an understanding of the past and an ability to think, with a capacity to go on thinking, can enable a man to get his bearings and chart an individual course through the uncertain future. This thought permeates much of the traditional liberal education of western civilization from the Greeks up to the present. Above all it demands time for thought and contemplation along impractical lines, and it is precisely time for this sort of thing that is so difficult to find in school or college or elsewhere, so great are the intrusions of the modern world.

This is but one point of view, though it will serve for its kind. The human mind, given the chance and a little practice, enjoys thinking out problems and building castles in the air so long as there are no penalties attached to unsuccessful ventures. There is an ardent curiosity in every child which continues throughout life unless it is either starved or choked to death. It is an essential part of being human, a sense of wonder and eager anticipation that is the spark of life.

In the schools we tend to starve it, hold-

ing the pace to what the great majority can accomplish without pain or effort. Dr. Neatby has written of this at length and her indictment cannot be laughed off. In the colleges the trouble is of another sort. Gaining a broad liberal education and acquiring a professional training too often is like trying to ride two horses at once: the individual ends up on one or the other or falls hard between the two. And to aggravate the matter the intense competition associated with qualification for and progress in the professional fields is carried over to the rest, so that all studies that are not clearly directed toward examinations and credits are too likely to be considered a waste of time.

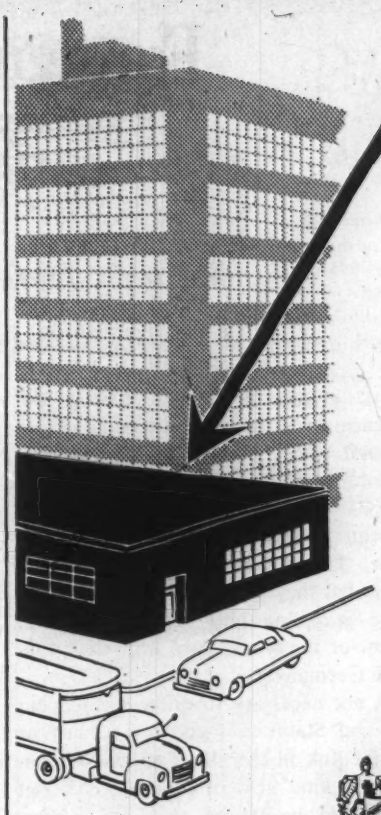
Students come to college in ever-increasing numbers, straining the physical capacities of the institution and to the detriment of intimate teaching methods, so that instruction becomes more and more impersonal. They also come at the end of two or three years of intensive absorption of facts necessary to hurdle college entrance examinations, with a prevailing attitude that getting educated is primarily a matter of being told to absorb this or that mass of factual information. This would be bad enough even if it were all, for the accretion of information without time or interest to contemplate and wrestle with it is a form of fossilization typical of those who know all the answers. To make matters worse, as progress is made in every branch of science, medicine and the humanities, the quantity of information every specialist feels compelled to impart to his young captive audiences to bring them up to date becomes increasingly indigestible. The specialist diet taken alone leads to a form of flatulence and only jargon is heard.

Nowadays I doubt if it is possible, during the four years of undergraduate work, to specialize sufficiently to continue as a graduate student in biology or physics, for instance, without becoming a "nothing but", highly informed in certain ways and ignorant in too many others. Lengthening the course of studies in order to get everything in, whether for greater specialization or for a broader training, is the most expedient solution and the one most often discussed, but it is one, when carried to its logical conclusion as the general situation gets worse, that leads to individuals spending the most valuable half of their three score years and ten catching up with the world they live in.

It may all be necessary, but there isn't that much time.

The elasticity of youth is lost long before whatever wings there might have been have had a chance to spread. We are producing industrious, egg-laying hens instead of the eagles that might have been.

Prof. Berrill is a teacher of zoology at McGill University.



Small firms too, need

GROUP WELFARE PLANS

Dominion Life Group Welfare plans are low in cost and easy to administer. They are designed to meet the needs of your organization, whether it be large or small. Find out today how our plans will solve your Group Welfare problem, efficiently and economically.

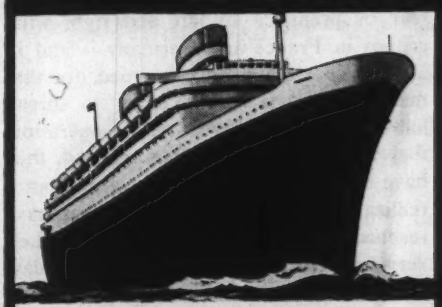
FOR DETAILS WRITE OUR GROUP WELFARE DEPARTMENT

THE Dominion Life ASSURANCE COMPANY Since 1889

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO

W15-M

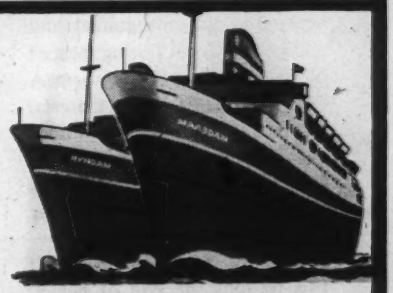
A FAMOUS SERVICE TO **EUROPE** IRELAND • ENGLAND FRANCE • HOLLAND



NIEUW AMSTERDAM

Mighty flagship of the fleet, with acres of decks for sports and relaxation, swimming pools, shops, cinema, night clubs, gymnasium, solarium, sumptuous salons.

A new high in gracious living afloat is attained on Holland-America Line ships—with their centuries-seasoned heritage of seamanship, immaculate shipkeeping, warm hospitality, friendly, courteous service, and famed Continental cuisine.



RYNDAM—MAASDAM

Celebrated twin thriftliners, completely air-conditioned. Smart, sleek, modern—featuring virtual run-of-ship privileges for tourist class passengers.

Regular sailings from New York to SOUTHAMPTON-LE HAVRE-ROTTERDAM by NIEUW AMSTERDAM, MAASDAM and RYNDAM . . . Direct to ROTTERDAM by deluxe one-class motor-twins WESTERDAM and NOORDAM. Monthly service to COBH, IRELAND, by the RYNDAM or MAASDAM.

It's good to be on a well run ship

Holland-America Line

MONTREAL: The Laurentien, Dominion Square, Montreal 2, P. Q.
WINNIPEG: Room 405, Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.
TORONTO: 38 Melinda Street, Toronto 1, Ontario
VANCOUVER: 591 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B. C.

Special Holiday Sailing from HALIFAX MAASDAM NOV. 25

Complete MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE

March 12 from New York on the flagship NIEUW AMSTERDAM. 56 days, 17 ports including Egypt and the Holy Land. Rates incl. return, from $1395.

10 SOUTH AMERICA-WEST INDIES CRUISES by Nieuw Amsterdam, Ryndam, Maasdam. Dec. 18 to Feb. 23. Rates from $260. All cruises sail from New York

Direct to Rotterdam by Netherlands Govt. vessels

From Montreal:
Groote Beer, Oct. 25

From Quebec:
Groote Beer, Nov. 18

Low Fares
Holland-America Line, Agents

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT

BUY YOUR BOOKS
FROM
BURNILL'S
100 YONGE ST., TORONTO
Mail Orders over $5.00 Postpaid

ALL BOOKS
are sent postpaid from
TYRRELL'S
820 Yonge • Toronto • WA 2-6118

Important Notice to all
SHORN SHEEP:

OUR OVINE FRIENDS will be glad to know that in future they may be spared the undignified and chilly experience of being sheared of *their* wool to keep *us* warm. A new lightweight lining material for men's and women's clothes combines fabric and aluminum to give more than three times the insulating value of a similar weight of wool cloth.

Humans, too, will be glad if this hastens the end of heavy, bulky winter wear. The material can be dry-cleaned, drapes well and is sufficiently porous to let the body "breathe" . . . Just one more example of the way Canadian manufacturers are combining aluminum and imagination for better, easier living. Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. (Alcan).

Foreign Affairs

Western Defence At Stake

By Willson Woodside

THE STAKES of the two Western defence meetings now under way are very high. They amount to no less than the building of the unity and defence of the West or preparing the way for an American withdrawal from continental Europe. The difficulties may be bitter and baffling, but they cannot be surprising. For we are grappling here with the central problem of the whole cold war, the problem of Germany.

It is not necessary to quote again what Lenin and Stalin said about Germany as the chief link in the chain of world revolution, the vital field of conquest if Soviet power is to be spread over all Europe. Ever since the Berlin Blockade, if not before, the West has thoroughly understood this. If we are finding it immensely difficult to pull Germany into a union with the West, it is because the Soviets are using all their vast and devious power to prevent this. They have worked away for years to undermine the political basis for our plan of military defence, through incessant propaganda aimed at strengthening every fear or prejudice of left and right wing groups in France and Germany — and in all the other countries concerned, for that matter. As it is always easier to spread hatred than to build trust and co-operation, they have had their success. Indeed, they have been so successful that nothing but a realization that the Western nations have reached a point of decision where their very freedom is at stake will save the day.

At the heart of the matter lies the new relationship between France and Germany. In a very real sense both were defeated nations of the last war, even if the French ended as an occupying power in Germany. The power and position of both nations in Europe is now eclipsed, and their independence menaced by the immense expansion of Soviet power. In this situation, there has been a genuine movement among both peoples towards reconciliation.

This movement reached its peak in the pooling of the coal and steel production of the ancient rivals (along with that of the Benelux countries and Italy), to ensure that they could not arm against each other, and launching of the European Army scheme. It is a curious thought that in an age where often too much consideration is given to economic factors, it was the failure to bring the French and German economies into closer balance which probably had more to do than anything else with breaking up the plan for political and military union, and may end by breaking up the coal and steel pool.

The German economy boomed, while the French remained stagnant; and gradually the French came to fear that the Germans would prove too strong for them. So it was that France pulled back, bringing the house of European union crashing down in ruin, and getting all the blame. The Americans have been furious, and have talked of either making Germany

Miller

EDEN: "Everyone is agreed . . ."

their chief continental ally or pulling back to a peripheral defence based on Britain, Spain and Turkey.

The question to be decided in the Nine-Power and the NATO conferences is whether the British, French and Germans can work out a substitute for the European Army plan which the Americans will consider worth backing. Mr. Dulles has warned that the American people "cannot afford to gamble their safety and survival on arrangements which provide no reasonable prospect of security".

Mr. Eden has painstakingly worked out a new compromise, by which Britain will commit herself to a continental defence scheme if France will accept Germany

into NATO and if Germany will accept a system of inspection and control of armaments. He has said of it: "Everyone agrees, including the French, that Germany cannot be expected to accept a position of inferiority in Europe. Everyone agrees, including the Germans, that armies and armaments on the Continent must be subject to some general system of limitation and control. There is no dispute that NATO and the Brussels Treaty Organization are both instruments which could be adapted so as to serve these two principles."

So far, so good. Dusting off the Brussels Treaty of 1948 (Mr. Bevin's "Western Union") was a British inspiration. The French have added a demand for a system of control of armaments, in order to keep Germany in check. But there we are back at a supranational organization, exactly what the French have backed away from in the EDC. Only a few days ago at Strasbourg, M. Mendès-France told the European Assembly that "the notion of supranationality shocked the intimate fibres of many people in my country" and this was why France had rejected the EDC. The fact is that Mendès-France has seemed so devious in his whole handling of the European defence question that his real intentions are far from clear.

He appears to want to build up the new Brussels Treaty Organization *before* taking up the question of German membership in NATO, something that will not be acceptable to the Germans, the British or the Americans. And he seems to be cramped, once again, by the positions being taken up by the French parties whose support he will need. The French Socialists refuse to consider the entry of Germany into NATO, and the Gaullists have called for another parley with the Soviets before any rearmament of Germany is permitted.

This is the stand taken by the Social Democrat opposition in Germany, that there should be another attempt to secure the unification of the country before West Germany is joined outright to the anti-Soviet alliance. The recent provincial election in Schleswig-Holstein showed that popular support is gathering behind this argument. Dulles may well be concerned about Adenauer's position, but it would be more likely to ruin than to aid the Chancellor were he made to appear openly as the instrument of American policy.

The way things are moving, the Americans may be as disillusioned with Germany a year from now as they are with France today. The way things are moving, in fact, is in the direction of disunity in Europe and an American withdrawal from continental defence. It would perhaps take a new threat from the Soviets to reverse the trend, and Stalin's successors have learned that they can hurt us more by smiling than by scowling.

Relaxation is an art..
that most successful men learn early. And whatever their choice of hobby, most prefer to enhance its relaxation value with a fragrant House of Lords cigar.
House of Lords add pleasure to leisure moments . . . provide welcome enjoyment anytime. Made from select Havana filler and the finest wrapper money can buy.
A Note to the Ladies:
HOUSE OF LORDS
are always a welcome gift for the discerning cigar smoker.
HOUSE OF LORDS CIGARS
GOLD STRIPE • CORONA DE LUXE
PETIT CORONAS • LILIES • QUEENS • PANETELAS

a temperate dispute

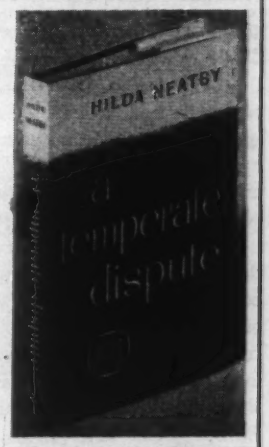
by Hilda Neatby, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D.

author of So Little for the Mind

A reconsideration of the criticisms of education in Canada which have raised such a storm of controversy in recent months — a clear and incisive statement of the *fundamental issues* in the nation-wide debate.

Cloth, 106 *pp.* $2.00

CLARKE IRWIN



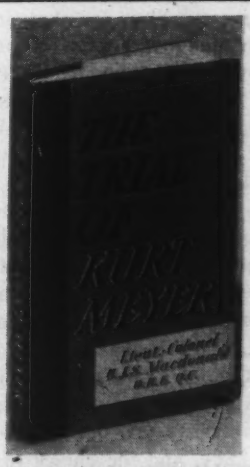
The Trial of Kurt Meyer

By Lieut.-Colonel B.J.S. Macdonald, O.B.E., Q.C.

On September 7th, 1954, Kurt Meyer walked out from the British prison at Werl, Germany, a free man. It was just nine years after his conviction for the murder of 18 unarmed Canadian prisoners. The Special Prosecutor at the trial tells the story of the crime, trial and conviction of Meyer. A factual account as thrilling as the most enthralling mystery story. A brilliant examination of the moral, political, and legal issues.

Illustrated with photographs. 216 *pp.* $3.00.

CLARKE IRWIN



Toronto Star

MARILYN BELL'S SWIM: "The biggest single news event since the Moose River Mine Disaster. . . . Even WGR-TV beat CBLT with a bulletin."

Television

All the News Unfit to Print

By Hugh Garner

AFTER THINKING it over for several months I have come to the conclusion that what is wrong with CBC-TV News is that it isn't news at all. Last spring I gave a brief report on the CBLT evening News program, but this time I am going to talk about another program, "CBC News Magazine", Sunday evenings.

It is produced by Harry Rasky, one of the best radio and TV newswriters in the country, and a staff of assistant editors, cameramen in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and "freelancers in every Canadian centre". The show also has crews wandering around Europe, Asia and Africa. The writing is good, but something happens between the time the films are shot and the narration written that negates all the good camera work and writing.

A few weeks ago I watched two similar programs, "American Week" on the Columbia Television Network, and "CBC News Magazine". This is what I found.

"American Week", featuring CBS news analyst Eric Sevareid, is a review of the week's news. It featured film stories on Formosa, the Congressional election campaigns in the Middle West, and a documentary inside look at de-segregation in Barbour County, West Virginia. Sevareid is a pretty dull commentator, but his remarks on this occasion were pungent and timely, and the choice of material was as up to date as next week's New York *Sunday Times*. We were introduced to people on the streets of an American city who were asked, "Where is Quemoy?" Only one out of four knew where it was, but it pointed up the general ignorance of where the latest "small" war was located. Then the cameras moved to Washington, and two Senators, Knowland and Green, were questioned about their attitude towards American intervention in Quemoy.

The treatment of the current Congressional campaign was light and unself-conscious. We saw "Type A", the Charmer, in the person of Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee; "Type B", the Liberal-Conservative, Clifford Case, candidate in New Jersey; "Type C", The Story-Teller, Alvin Barkley of Kentucky; "Type D", the Solid Citizen, Meeks of Illinois; and finally "Type E", the Intellectual in Politics, in the person of Paul Douglas of Illinois.

The third part of the program was a documentary done by reporter Harold Mayer, who went down to Barbour County, West Virginia, to report on the de-segregation of schools, which came into effect that week. The documentary centred around the town of Philippi. In Barbour County there are not only Negroes and whites, but a third stratum of the population called "Coloreds". They are not Negroes, but are treated as such by the whites (whose skins are no whiter than theirs), and their children had been forced to attend Negro schools until the U.S. Supreme Court decided against educational segregation.

Mr. Mayer interviewed a Negro, Christopher Ford, a "Colored", Clee Norris, the Superintendent of Schools, and a white teacher, Miss Wilson. They gave their own ideas about non-segregation, (three favorable, but the school superintendent hedged the question, as a man who depends on the votes of all classes to keep his job must do). There were camera shots of Negro, white and "Colored" school children, and the last shots were of little Christopher Columbus Ford Jr. on his first day attending a white school.

"CBC News Magazine" got off to a flying start with some excellent shots (newsreel?) of Marilyn Bell's epic swim across Lake Ontario, followed by some shots of her being interviewed in CBLT's television studio. Her interviewer seemed a little awed by his assignment. The narrator was Rick Campbell, who was competent enough as a behind-the-scenes voice.

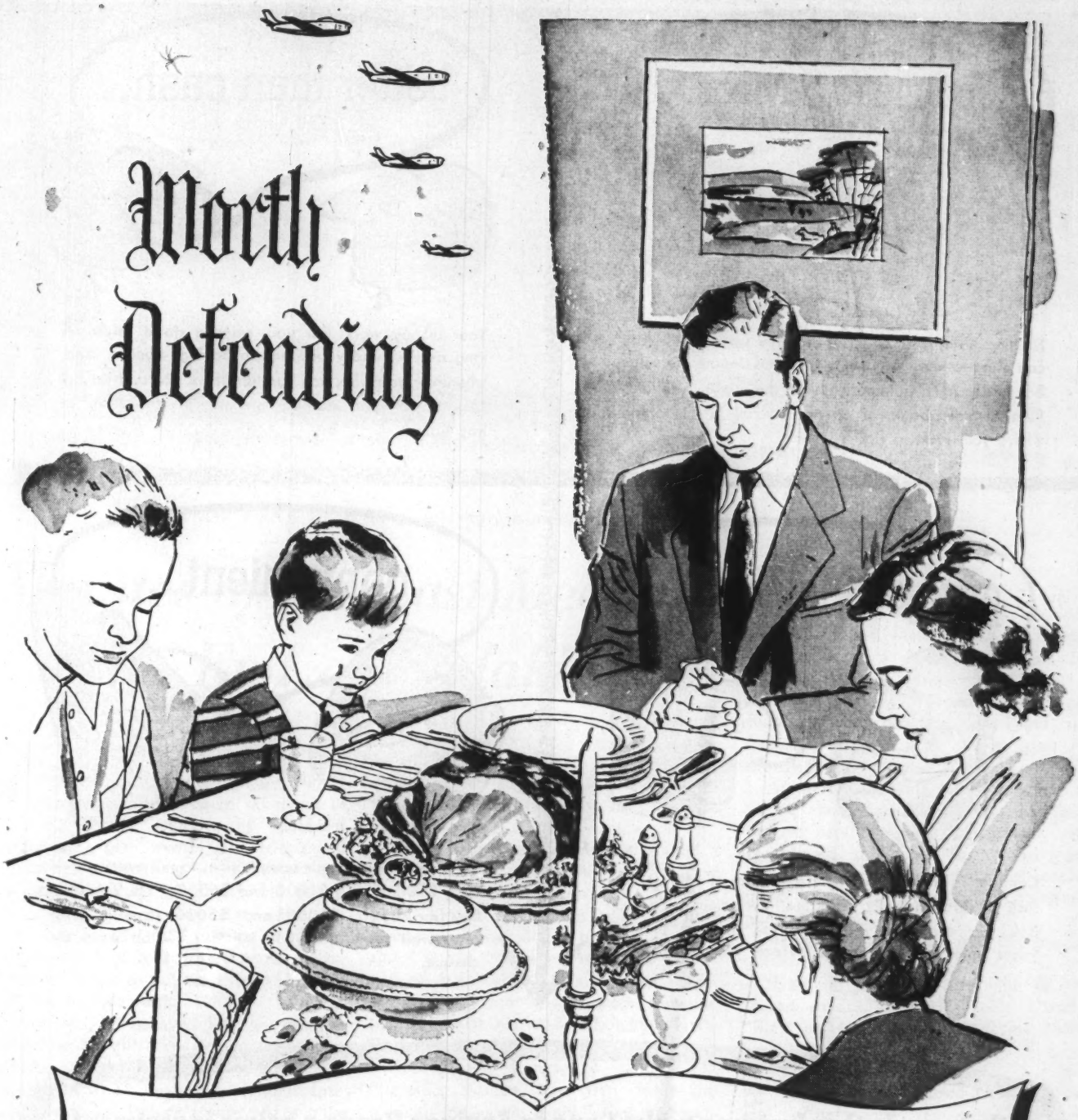
Marilyn Bell was followed by some shots of the city of Regina, and that was followed by some shots of East Coast sardine fishermen and the sardine packing plant at Blacks Harbour, New Brunswick. Then came "Dior Does It Again", showing the fashion arbiter's new-old look in feminine fashions. "Boys' Army" was a straight newsreel treatment of Quebec army cadets in camp at Farnham, Quebec, which was followed by (no kidding!) that old piece of Bohemian baloney, "Toronto's Greenwich Village".

With the exception of Marilyn Bell's swim, and possibly Dior's new creations, there was no news at all on the program. And if anybody can prove to me that the other items are news I will mail them postpaid a tin of Brunswick sardines.

And let me quote some extracts from one of Ron Poulton's television columns in the Toronto *Telegram*: "TV's coverage of the Marilyn Bell swim was so thoroughly bad as to be almost unbelievable . . . Yet this was the biggest single news event . . . since the Moose River Mine disaster . . . It was a drama of success and human interest and heroism and suspense . . . CBLT was so far removed mentally and physically that even WGR-TV (Buffalo) beat it with a bulletin. Miss Bell touched the breakwater at 8.06. CBLT limped in with a bulletin at 8.30. Why didn't CBLT have its mobile unit at the waterfront? 'Well, we couldn't,' a CBC official told me. 'It takes all day to set it up and we had to have it over at Varsity Arena to cover the Prom Concert. We do the Prom Concert every Thursday night.'"

As John Cameron Swayze would say, "That's the story, folks!"

Worth Defending



FREEDOM FROM WANT

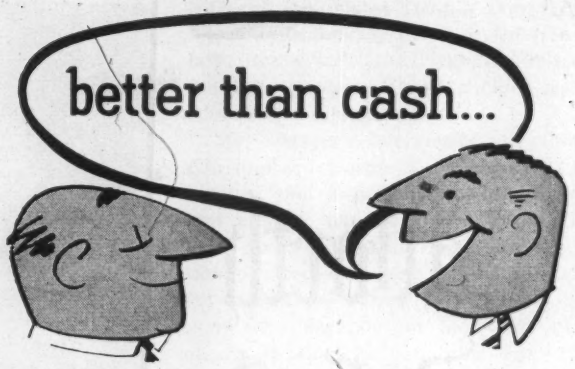
Freedom from Want can never apply to a dominated people. History records that any economy built at the price of freedom has always resulted in lowered standards of living . . . and Want is still today the brand on helpless millions.

Freedom from Want is the right of all free people — the goal of every democratic nation. Freedom from Want . . . is *worth defending!*

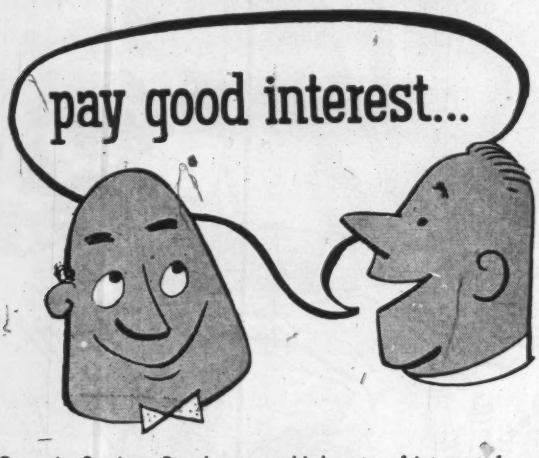
CANADAIR
— AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURERS —
LIMITED, MONTREAL

One of a series dedicated to the survival of freedom — Reprints on request.

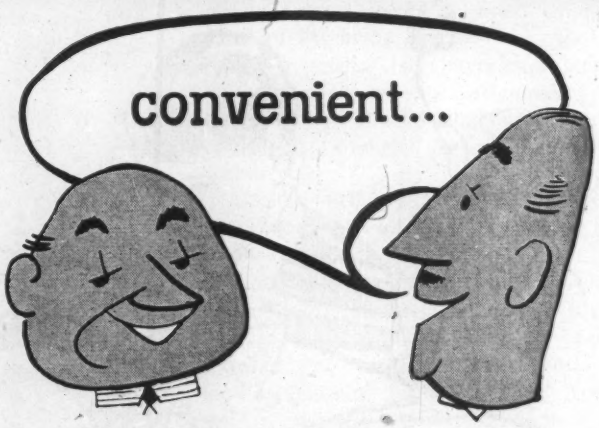
Nothing to forget, or "put off until tomorrow". You can elect to have payments for your Canada Savings Bonds deducted automatically on the Monthly Savings Plan at your bank, or on the Payroll Savings Plan where you work.



Your money works for you, pays a good return as long as you hold your Canada Savings Bonds. And, whenever you wish, you can turn them into cash at full face value—plus earned interest—at any time, at any bank.



Canada Savings Bonds pay a high rate of interest for such a safe, instantly cashable investment . . . a full 3¼ per cent per year from the moment they're yours until the month end before you cash them.



Canada Savings Bonds come in sizes to suit everyone—$50, $100, $500, $1000 and $5000. You can also buy the $500, $1000 and $5000 sizes in fully registered form and your interest will be paid by cheque.

...these and other features make Canada Savings Bonds a prime investment!

The Ninth Series of Canada Savings Bonds will go on sale October 18th. The bonds will be dated November 1st, 1954 and will mature 12 years later on November 1st, 1966. They will pay a full 3¼% interest per year to maturity and will carry 12 annual interest coupons. They will be offered for sale at 100% up to November 15, 1954 in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

They must be registered in an individual's name—either adult or minor. This registration gives protection against the bonds being lost, stolen or destroyed.

In addition to coupon-type registered bonds, Canada Savings Bonds are again being made available in fully registered form in denominations of $500, $1000 and $5000. Coupon and fully registered bonds will be interchangeable at any time.

Any one person is limited to $5000 of this issue but every member of your family is entitled to hold this amount in his or her own name. See your bank, investment dealer or trust or loan company and make your arrangements now to buy the Ninth Series Canada Savings Bonds for cash or on convenient instalments . . . or sign up on the Payroll Savings Plan where you work.

Everyone has something to save for

Buy Canada Savings Bonds

CS-54-3M

Miller Services

NEW YORK wears her grimy snow as an aging harlot does a frowzy ermine wrap.

Minutes of the Last Meeting: The End of Sadakichi

By GENE FOWLER: PART X

I SPENT eight months on my Barrymore book, and was in no mood to give ear to the outcries of Sadakichi Hartmann. He wrote or telephoned weekly from Banning, to denounce me for not writing *his* biography. He was a much bigger man than Barrymore, he said, and, for that matter, more important to the world of letters than anyone else. Also, he meant to put the evil eye on me and my present work.

Although he behaved like an insulted hobgoblin he still asked for contributions: money, a tent, a stove, clothes, and pastel sticks with which he fashioned landscapes and Greenwich Village scenes prized only by himself.

When I pointed out to him that the war had made anyone of German or Japanese descent most unpopular, in or out of print, the old fellow said, "But I have proof that my mother was a Korean."

"I know," was my reply, "but you can't tell that to the Marines."

Aside from my necessary visits to New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia to interview old friends of Barrymore, I seldom left my house these months except to meet with Jack's former business manager, Henry Hotchener, and his wife Helios. These excellent people had a great store of Barrymore material, hitherto undisclosed to the outside world, diaries and the like.

Of course I would call upon W. C. Fields occasionally, or look in at Decker's, particularly when the artist reported himself in trouble.

Fields wrote to me frequently, and I to him; and each morning after reading the newspapers he telephoned, to lambaste almost everything that wartime Washington was doing or not doing. I shook in my shoes whenever Uncle Claude got on his soapbox, and felt sure that we would go to prison, were someone to listen in on his tirades. London's Hyde Park never saw or heard his like.

Among the things he said were: "Benedict Arnold has risen from the tomb to sell us out again." And, "So-and-so has missed everything but his father's wedding."

One day Decker, LaCava, and I called at the comedian's house to find him studying a large map in which he stuck varicolored pins from day to day, to show the movements of the belligerents.

Fields regarded himself as a military as well as a naval authority, and seldom approved the tactics of anyone except Admiral Halsey and Generals MacArthur and Patton. Samples of his adverse criticism of the high brass on both sides of the conflict were: "Admiral Darlan couldn't even row a canoe at Vassar!" "General Montgomery can't find his backside with both hands!" "Von Runstedt is the biggest horse's buttock since the wooden one of ancient Troy!"

Decker, after inspecting Uncle Claude's war map, asked him why one of the many red pins—used by W. C. to indicate Hitler's progress by land or by sea—was placed in Boise, Idaho. Fields interpreted this query as a deliberate slur on his integrity as a war correspondent.

"It's a German submarine base!" our host snarled. "And just for your uncalled-for remark, I'm cutting you out of my will."

Apropos of nothing, or so it semed to us, he announced that he also was leaving his brother Walter out of the will. He alleged in passing that Walter once had been given a contract by the government to install ten miles of telegraph poles in Alaska.

"How did he make out?" LaCava inquired.

"Nary a pole did he plant in the frozen tundra," replied Uncle Claude. "Blew an easy fortune. Said his hands were too cold."

AS THE months passed Hartmann did not telephone frequently, but occasionally wrote to me about his troubles. He expected to be interned any day now, notwithstanding the fact that he had become a citizen of the United States in 1884, and would be persecuted, he felt, simply because he had been born in Japan.

"Confucius said," he pointed out, "that the human soul can go everywhere. The federal investigators manage to go still further. They find out everything, and they will bother everybody I know with, 'What shall we do with this man Hartmann?' "

He wrote that his health was so "atrocious" that he did not care much what might happen, but thought it a disgrace to drive an old invalid poet from place to place, homeless, as Dante had been. "I am afraid of the officials in small towns," he said. "So after all, I'd

AGENTS . . . CONVENIENTLY LOCATED COAST TO COAST

Anytime • Anywhere •

ALLIED AGENTS PROVIDE
SAFE, ECONOMICAL MOVING SERVICE 54-B

ALLIED VAN LINES LTD.

the Vinoy Park HOTEL

St. Petersburg, Florida

The largest and finest fireproof hotel on Florida's Gulf Coast . . . directly facing Tampa Bay and tropical waterfront parks. Fresh water pool and 18-hole golf course. Guest privileges at exclusive Bath Club at Redington Beach. All recreations available. 375 rooms. American Plan. Superb cuisine. Folder and rates on request. Address .....

Sterling B. Bottome, Managing Director

BY APPOINTMENT
SHERRY SHIPPERS TO
THE LATE KING GEORGE VI

Gonzalez

WORLD RENOWNED

Sherry and Port

GONZALEZ BYASS
& CO. LIMITED
LONDON

JEREZ, SPAIN
OPORTO, PORTUGAL

54GB-1

better go to Los Angeles to see a lawyer and get a travel permit."

He meant to go to New York, where the Japanese were not so conspicuously hounded as in California. He would die soon, he predicted, and he regarded life as not worth living.

"Send him some money quick!" Decker said. "Or he'll move in here."

Sadakichi's friend Ben Marx sent me some money to forward to Hartmann and suggested that other friends contribute to the old poet's contemplated journey East. I sent this money, together with my own check, to Hartmann, who promptly denounced Marx for not having mailed the cash directly to him. Hartmann referred to the donations as the "Liverwurst Drive", and got ready to leave California.

One evening late in January of 1944 Sadakichi left the reservation to get a drink at a Banning bar. As he was crossing the road an automobile almost ran him down.

Sadakichi denounced the driver of the car, then changed his tune to ask, "Where are you going?"

"Just along the highway."

"All life is a highway," Hartmann said. "And I want to go with you."

He got into the car and, as had happened before, eventually arrived at Decker's studio. John called off the party he was preparing in honor of his wife's birthday; in self-defense he disregarded his diabetes and began to drink heavily.

Decker received a letter from Sadakichi, written at Banning under the date of January 30, 1944. It contained the critical verdict the artist had awaited for many years. It read in part:

"I was amazed (that is the right word) at the enormity of the output; I would say forty or fifty canvases, and all on par, so far away and beyond the shystermagoria of your 'Old Masters' . . . What I admire first of all is the vigorous groping for a new technique—fluency of expression and a devil-may-care nonchalance toward the medium. What I like best is the row of houses in the ghost town; the distortion and strange combination of anatomical structures; and what you call 'clowns', those gruesome bastard derelicts that I would not like to meet in life. . . Yes, John Decker, you are a great painter—if you can keep it up."

Decker prized this letter more than he did the honors that had come to him. He never heard again from the strange old man who had seemed in our eyes a weirdly fashioned person of brilliant mind and knavish impulses—but ever a disciple of beauty and of integrity in his own world of art and of the artist.

That November we received word that Sadakichi Hartmann had died at the home of one of his daughters, Mrs. Dorothea Gilliland, in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Later I went to New York to work on

Wide World

W. C. FIELDS: Strategist.

the galley proofs of a book. Among the messages at the publisher's office was a note to call Mrs. Sadakichi Hartmann.

The first wife of the late Sadakichi, Betty Walsh Hartmann, had a pleasing voice over the telephone. Had she not mentioned her seventy-eighth birthday, and had I not known something of her story, I might have thought her a much younger woman, perhaps a singer or an actress. She gave me her address, a walk-up apartment on the fourth floor of a flat in the East Eighties, near the river.

It was a windy afternoon in January when I went uptown to see her. Gray dunes of neglected snow from a storm some weeks earlier stood in the gutters of the side streets—seasonal reminders that New York is among the world's most slovenly housekeepers. In summer her streets are littered and dirty. In winter she wears her grimy snow as an aging harlot does a frowzy ermine wrap left over from more affluent days.

I sought to be discreet in questioning this obviously well-bred, intelligent person. But there had been several matters in respect to Sadakichi's character and actions I had been unable to clarify in my own mind. Perhaps she could explain some of them. Why, for example, were many women attracted to Sadakichi? He himself had egotistically asserted that these women had pampered him, overlooked his "few" faults, and even felt honored by his abuse.

"My husband," she said quite frankly and with no show of rancor, "was entirely self-centered, forgetful, and inattentive. However, he loved children very much, and they loved him. I stayed in the background while he play-acted as the King of Bohemia. I did not revile him when he had a child by another woman. Screams do not remedy a great wrong. He left home one day, on the pretext of getting his health back, and went to California. Not only did he desert me and our five children, but he neglected to write."

"But you continued to love him?"

"I still love him. He was three parts genius and one part devil. I was in love with all four parts. You would have to be a woman to understand that."

"But the other women in his life?" I asked. "Did they love all four parts of his composite, as you have put it? His mind? Or his physical charms—if that is the right word? What made the New England poetess love him to such a self-ruinous extreme?"

She replied with an air of finality, "He was capable."

Mrs. Hartmann did not elaborate upon this statement. Nor did I think it wise to insist that she do so. Because of her earnestness, I felt that she, as well as the other women who had been devoted to Sadakichi, had somehow found in him, or else in their own concepts of him, the physical and mental potency more commonly come upon in story books than in life.

Mrs. Hartmann had saved pages of manuscript written by her husband during their time together. She asked if she might read one of these pages to me. Only a man of superior intelligence, she said, could have written as Sadakichi did, as early as 1895:

"In the life of the Puritans all worship of the beautiful was wanting. All intellectual Americans are Puritans. The hand of God and the claw of the devil are still upon us. The artist as well as the public bears the troubled conscience of sinners. The slightest trespass may scandalize the taste of the drawing room and forfeit success. Puritanism still deals out banishment, confiscation, punishment to unfettered, poetic souls.

"The nude has no place in the home, but is relegated to the barroom for the gratification of lewd sensations. It is the insincere modesty of the fig leaf, the hypocrisy of a dyspeptic generation of pedants. We remain a gray race, our passions cold, and a petty, pallid taste pervades our world of arts and letters."

As I took leave of Mrs. Hartmann, I could not help thinking of several other women I had known, women who not only had been in love with the men who flagrantly neglected them but, when their men died, stayed in love with their ghosts. I do not pretend to understand such matters, but would warn any lovesick fellow who woos a widow to make sure, first, he is not competing with a ghost. He is bound to lose.

This is the last of ten excerpts from "Minutes of the Last Meeting", by Gene Fowler. Copyright 1954 by Gene Fowler. A Viking Press book published in Canada by The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd. (pp. 277, $4.50).

The Largest Selling Liqueur in the World

COINTREAU
Liqueur

PRODUCED & BOTTLED IN FRANCE FOR 100 YEARS

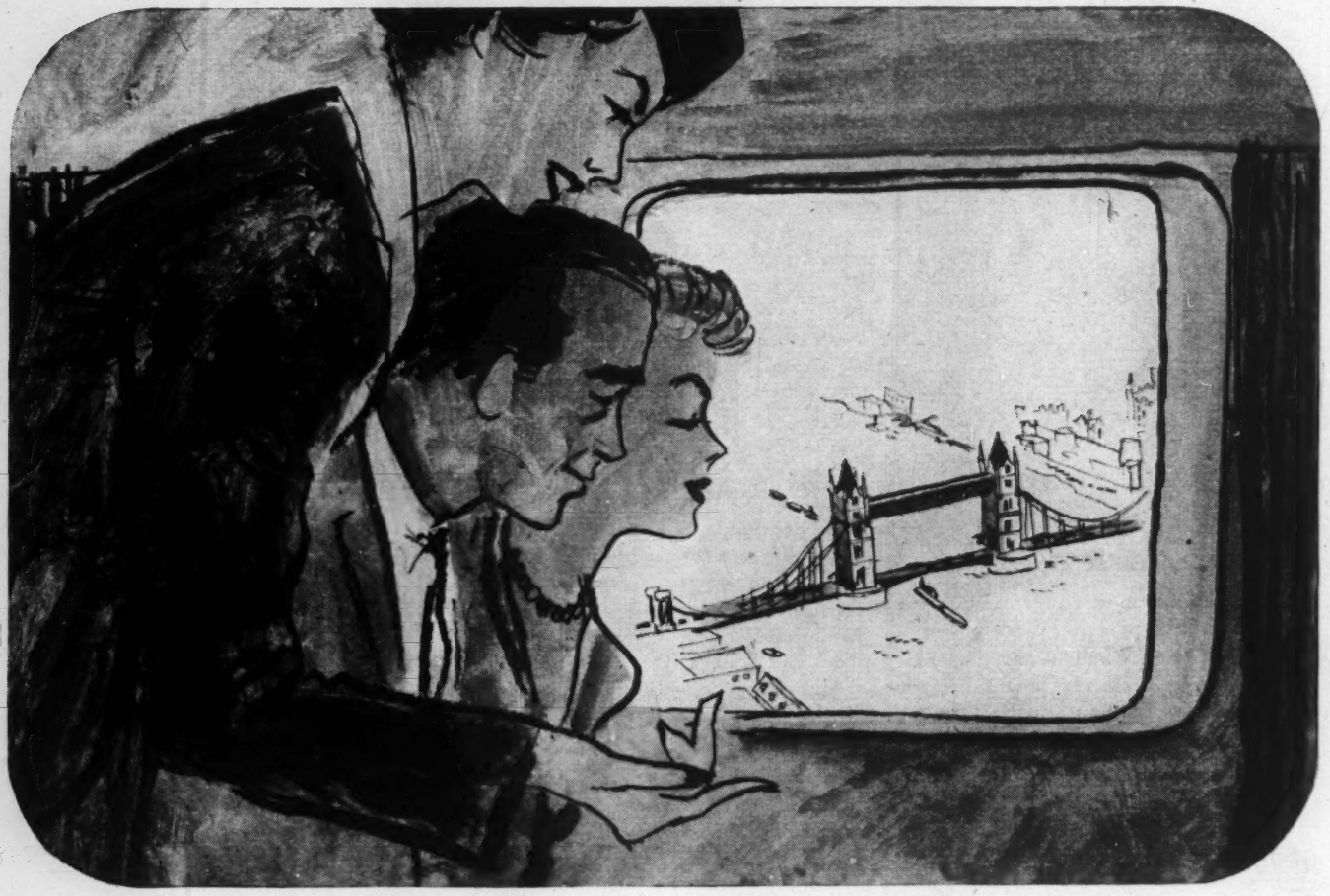
GOODERHAM & WORTS LTD.
Canada Cement Bldg., Montreal
Please send "The Gourmet's Guide to Dining and Drinking"—FREE

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

YOUR PICTURE WINDOW ON THE WORLD



TO EUROPE FOR LESS...FLY

TCA SUPER Constellation

WITH THRIFTY OFF-SEASON FARES*

This is the time of year to go to Europe. Economical off-season fares will soon be in effect and travel costs are generally lowered.

Every flight offers a choice of total luxury in First Class or the economy (doubly so with off-season rates) and comfort of Tourist travel. Direct service from Toronto and Montreal. Whichever you choose... you'll like the way TCA looks after you.

Frequent flights to the U.K. and all Europe. See your Travel Agent, Railway Ticket Office or TCA Office.

ASK ABOUT ALL-EXPENSE AIR CRUISES TO EUROPE

SEE YOUR OFF-SEASON SAVINGS

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW

FIRST CLASS — $660.60	round trip on season		TOURIST — $482.40	
$584.20	round trip off season		$386.70	
YOU SAVE $76.40			YOU SAVE $95.70	

*Effective November 1st.

TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES

Books

The Pleasures of Architecture

By Robertson Davies

IF ARCHITECTURE IS A neglected art in Canada. We have architects, of course, and some of them are good ones, but we lack an informed body of public taste, and we lack architectural hobbyists. By the term "architectural hobbyist" I mean the sort of person who gets as much pleasure from buildings as other people do from painting or music, and who does not hesitate to complain about ugly design and bad work in public and private building. I have heard it said that we lack buildings in Canada which would enable an architectural hobbyist to form his taste; I am not convinced that this is quite true; we have some buildings, and some bits of buildings, which are of considerable interest. But it is a fact that we have in this country an opportunity to build greatly, for we have plenty of space and we are building all the time. It is an opportunity which is too seldom taken, because too few people care about architecture.

He who sets out to teach himself about architecture treads a stony path. There are many books on the subject, crammed with information, but they are extremely forbidding to the beginner. Either they are vast compendiums of everything, like Sir Banister Fletcher's *History*, or they express one man's narrow tastes in terms which give the reader a conviction of sin, but little information. It is for this reason that I am delighted to point out that one of the very best books ever written for the beginner, which has for years been out of print, has been revised and republished; it is *The Pleasures of Architecture*, by Clough and Amabel Williams-Ellis.

The aim of this book is first of all to teach you to like looking at buildings, and next to teach you how to tell a good building from a bad one. It does not strive to make you a devotee of Gothic, or Classical, or Georgian, or Modern design, with nothing but contempt for other sorts of building. It suggests rather that you use your good sense and taste in judging buildings, allying those qualities with some technical knowledge of the sort that you would bring to the appreciation of painting or music. It points out that the fact that a building is very old, or very new, is not really important in judging its worth and suitability. It has a good deal to say about houses, for it is with houses that most of us are chiefly concerned. And, what pleases me greatly, it makes a powerful plea for imagination in building.

Imagination is not, of course, sticking twiddly bits on otherwise commonplace buildings. But imagination in architecture does mean getting elements of surprise and fun into buildings, in cases where these elements can be combined with good design. It means imaginative use of space inside and outside a building. It means good manners in hitching new

JACKET DESIGN of "Follies and Grottoes" . . . a delightful work of the history of builders of ruins and of queer and fanciful buildings generally.

pieces onto old buildings. It means building houses which have four or more attractive faces, instead of one, which looks on the street, and three others which have no design at all. It means keeping architectural puritanism under reasonable control.

There are a lot of architectural puritans today. They are the people who want every building to proclaim its purpose, and the materials from which it is built, in trumpet tones. They are the people who regard all ornament as bedizenment wrought by Antichrist to damn the soul of man. They are the flat roof and hole-in-the-wall window boys. And though the best of their kind can design buildings of great beauty, the majority of them are just as idiotic as their humbler brethren who construct streets of ranch-type bungalows all cheek by jowl, and all with picture windows glaring out at the same dreary piece of asphalt road. They are just as much the prisoners of a style they do not understand, as were their grandfathers, who built Victorian Gothic villas, dolled up with pepper-pot towers and windows of painted glass.

The Williams-Ellis book is a trumpet-call to common sense and to pleasure. If you want to know something about architecture, but if you rebel against being converted to a special architectural sect, it is just the book you have been looking for.

Canada has nothing much in the way of interesting ruins, if we except those which were constructed by the late W. L. Mackenzie King out of bank doorways and the campaniles of breweries. But ruins are fascinating to the romantic temperament, and in *Pleasures of Ruins* Rose Macaulay has written beautifully and eloquently about ruins, and the people who have taken pleasure in them. Mr. King would have liked her book, for he obviously felt the need of ruins to the point where he was moved to fake a few at Kingsmere. In doing so he worked in a great and honorable tradition, for it was a custom among people of sensibility in the eighteenth century to throw up a ruin or two on their estates to improve the view or to make a pleasant summer-house. The architectural puritans, of course, scorn such phoney ruins; they hate the picturesque, even when it is beautiful.

BUT if you have a taste for what is playful in architecture, you will like not only Miss Macaulay's fine book, but another volume called *Follies and Grottoes*, by Barbara Jones. In this delightful work she traces the history of the builders of ruins, and of queer and fanciful buildings generally. Of course they were not always creators of beauty; sometimes they succeeded merely in being grotesque, or silly; sometimes they were working out some frailty of the mind which should never have been bodied forth in brick or stone. But surprisingly often they built things which gave delight to themselves and which still give delight. In her book Miss Jones gives a descriptive catalogue of all such buildings to be found in England and Wales, listed by counties so that it would be possible to tour, with this book at hand, seeing all the oddities at every point. Such a tour, in search of the picturesque, would make a wonderful holiday for the architectural amateur.

Why did people build these odd things? As has already been suggested, they often did it to improve a view, or to give a pleasant shape to a necessary building. But we may guess that in many cases these buildings sprang from a very human desire to give a grandeur and bulk to life which it lacked; these follies, these queer towers and ruined temples, were permanent, outdoor stage scenery, against which the builders wanted to act out their lives. They yearned for a grandeur which rose above commonplace considerations of necessity or suitability, and they spent their money to create evidence of a non-existent, but beautiful past. Are we to blame them? Architectural fancy-dress of this sort is a particularly durable and blatant form of pretence, but is it more blameworthy than membership, for instance, in some fraternal organization which encourages its members to dress up as things which they demonstrably are not? The free expression of the imagination may sometimes have results which are ludicrous, but to stifle the imagination is to court death. Reason is an admirable quality, but it should not be allowed to take on the attributes of a slow poison. The ruins at Kingsmere are the creations of a romantic; tread softly over them, for you tread on a statesman's dreams.

Great trouble is taken to teach children to appreciate music and pictures. Very rarely is anything done to teach them to appreciate architecture. But Batsford has brought out two excellent books for the young, one called *Churches* and the other *Castles*, which present architecture to boys and girls from twelve years of age upward in a style which they will like, and which will help them to form their taste in building. Both have excellent illustrations in lithograph by John Mansbridge, and both give plans, as well as pictures. It is a good thing to be able to read an architect's drawing; it is as explanatory and as fascinating as a musical score. If I may judge by my own experience, these books are full of meat for the adult, also. They deal with buildings which are far from Canada, but if Canadian boys and girls know these books, we should see an improvement in Canadian building within a generation or two. And what a good thing that would be.

THE PLEASURES OF ARCHITECTURE—by C. & A. Williams-Ellis—pp. 221, fine illustrations—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.25.

PLEASURE OF RUINS—by Rose Macaulay—pp. 455, fine illustrations—*Ambassador*—$6.00.

FOLLIES AND GROTTOES—by Barbara Jones—pp. 255, fine drawings & photographs—*Longmans, Green*—$8.00.

CHURCHES—by Edmund Vale, pictures by John Mansbridge—pp. 78—*Clarke, Irwin*—$1.60.

CASTLES—by R. Allen Brown, pictures by John Mansbridge—pp. 77—*Clarke, Irwin*—$1.60.

This is the magic of Kodachrome Photography

Some wonderful day you'll load a **miniature camera** with **Kodachrome Film** and shoot. When your pictures come back they're **color slides** . . . breathtakingly beautiful when you project them on a **home screen.** And you can have sparkling **color prints** made from them, too. This is the magic of Kodachrome photography.

Easy, low-cost way to Kodachrome pictures . . . The "Pony" is a dream to load—no film threading required. Average settings marked in red give box-camera simplicity. Automatic film stop, film count. And the fine, fast *f*/4.5 lens means crisp, clear color pictures indoors or out. All this at a surprisingly moderate price.
Kodak Pony 135 Camera, Model B, $41.25
Flasholder, $9.00

Many Kodak dealers offer convenient terms

Finest medium-priced color camera . . . Kodak Signet 35 Camera. Unrivalled Ektar *f*/3.5 Lens, coupled rangefinder, automatic controls, **$103.50.** Flasholder, **$9.00.**

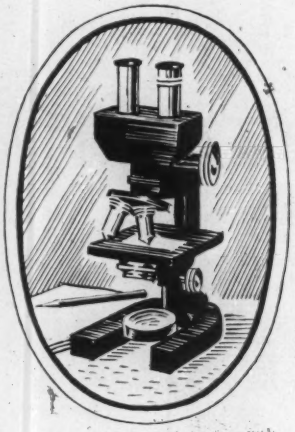
Kodak's newest color camera . . . the "Bantam RF," with coupled rangefinder, *f*/3.9 lens, automatic controls, **$73.75.** Flasholder (in matching brown), **$9.00.**

To show your slides . . . Kodak offers a full range of fine projectors starting with the "Merit" shown above. With 150-watt lamp and 10-foot cord, only **$31.75.**

Prices are subject to change without notice

Kodak
—a trade-mark since 1888

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto 9, Ontario



Your stake in the search for Better Health

Everyone has a vital interest in science's efforts to help us live longer. But life insurance policyholders have a *special stake* in this work.

You see, certain important medical research projects are supported wholly or in part by funds from all the life insurance companies in Canada and their millions of policyholders. As a result, skilled scientists in many Canadian medical research centres can carry on their task of attacking some of mankind's deadliest enemies. Their names: cancer, heart ailments and virus diseases.

Other vital studies are supported in a similar way. These focus on obesity, blood clotting, nutritional and intestinal disorders, hardening of the arteries and glandular diseases, to mention but a few.

Will all these efforts help you and your family to live longer, healthier lives?

Yes! Thanks chiefly to the advance of modern medicine, babies born today can expect to live about 20 years longer than those of 50 years ago. Many dread diseases have been banished or controlled. Ahead lies further progress that will surely benefit you and yours.

And, if you are a life insurance policyholder, you also have the satisfaction of knowing that you have *participated* in this program designed to bring the blessings of good health to all!

AT YOUR SERVICE!

A trained life underwriter — representing one of the more than 50 Canadian, British and United States life insurance companies in Canada — will gladly help you plan now for your family's security and your own needs in later years. Rely on him!

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

"It is Good Citizenship to own Life Insurance"

L-454FM

Films

New Prestige

By Mary Lowrey Ross

IN THE STATUS of the so-called prestige picture has shifted significantly in the past year or two.

Until very recently the prestige film was one of Hollywood's more impressive forms of conspicuous waste. It was usually an expensive job, created with care, integrity and considerable imagination. Sometimes it commanded Academy Awards; sometimes it flopped dismally. But since it helped to bolster the sensitive self-respect of the studios it was still regarded as worthwhile.

The competition of the little cinemas has probably done as much as anything else to establish the genuine prestige of the prestige film.

Some years ago the small theatres hit on the novel idea of going after prestige audiences; and ever since they have been busily gathering up the fragments dropped from Hollywood's table. The work of salvage turned out to be unexpectedly profitable. The films exhibited by the small cinemas were rarely high-budget productions, and rental costs were relatively low. They were foreign films or off-beat experimental films and, if there were brilliant names attached to them, they were more frequently the names of famous authors than of current stars. The clientele was made up almost entirely of audiences that the larger studios and theatres had found it worthwhile to neglect.

With the fierce competition that has developed in the past few years Hollywood has come to recognize that no audience is negligible. The larger studios have retained their old respect for size, both in pictures and in audiences, but they are beginning to show unmistakable signs of a new respect for quality and content. As a result the prestige picture has moved up a notch in the estimation of Hollywood. It is no longer a fancy gesture in the direction of Academy Award judges. It is a large-scale production aimed at a profitable audience. This is Hollywood's way, and when it produces such films as *On the Waterfront* there can be no reason to quarrel with it.

The film deals with problems on the labor front, an area that the studios over the years have consistently roped off as dangerous. The workers, to be sure, are exploited by their own unions here; but the exploited workingman under any conditions is a type that Hollywood is accustomed to approach with reluctance. The picture was handled by Elia Kazan, a director with a wonderfully sensitive eye for unappetizing background. The leading players are Marlon Brando, Karl Malden and Lee Cobb, all actors of such dramatic vitality that their combined energy, less skilfully handled, might easily have thrown the whole production off balance. In many respects it is thus a highly venturesome piece of work. But it is constructed along such sound cinematic lines that it is as consistently absorbing as a good Western.

COLUMBIA

MARLON BRANDO: Superb.

It is a violent film; but the violence is curiously transfigured over and over again by moments of extraordinary tenderness and insight: the all but inarticulate scenes, for instance, between the punch-drunk hero (Marlon Brando) and the troubled young heroine (Eva Marie Saint) in the bar and in the shabby recreation park; or the sequence in the church in which the harassed Catholic priest (Karl Malden) wrestles with his best parish eloquence against the suspicions of the reluctantly assembled dock workers. The picture is compact of violence, but it is violence observed for once with constant watchful sensitivity. Until the explosion of routine brutality at the end there is scarcely a moment when *On the Waterfront* falters in its central purpose, which is the essential business of any good movie: to make us see, to make us feel.

All the players are excellent, but Marlon Brando as the slow-witted ex-fighter is superb. Mr. Brando contrives to make his confused hero at once violent and moving, an achievement that only a very fine actor could bring off successfully. Even his curious locution is an asset here. His performance, outwardly simple, inwardly deeply confused and complex, ranks close to Victor McLaglen's famous Gypo in *The Informer*.

FROM SCOTLAND CAME CURLING

Claimed by many to be Scotland's national winter sport, curling came to Canada over 100 years ago. Today, thousands of enthusiasts from coast-to-coast enjoy the tense excitement of this "roaring" game.

SCOTLAND'S GIFTS TO THE WORLD

Distilled, blended, bottled in Scotland to please the discriminating people who prefer a light whisky full of character and exquisite flavour.

QUEEN ANNE
RARE
SCOTCH WHISKY
HILL THOMSON & CO. LTD., EDINBURGH

Purchasers
and
Distributors
of
Government
and
Corporation
Securities

•

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited
Business Established 1889
TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
VICTORIA CALGARY NEW YORK
LONDON, ENG.

THE CANADIAN
BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 271

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THIRTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1954 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER 1954, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1954. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
N. J. McKINNON,
General Manager
Toronto, 3rd September 1954

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK
Ltd.

Chess Problem

By "Centaur"

NOW WE NOW TURN back to the white Queen, and as a protagonist in the field of echoes, definitely in miniature form. First, with just four pieces, M. Havel presents four chameleon echoes:

White: K on Q5; Q on KKt4. Black: K on K1; Kt on K7. Mate in three.

1.K-K6, Kt-Q5ch or B5ch; 2.QxKt, etc. 1.K-K6, K-Q1; 2.K-Q6, etc. 1.K-K6, K-B1; 2.K-B6, etc.

O. Dehlar shows a pair of these mates, with a black Pawn sharing duty with the white King:

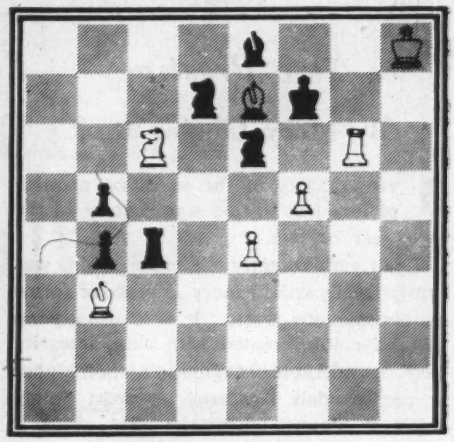
White: K on QB3; Q on KR3. Black: K on QR6; Ps on QKt4 and KB4. Mate in three.

1.Q-Q3, P-Kt5ch; 2.K-B2, K-R5; 3.Q-R6 mate. 1.Q-Q3, K-R5; 2.Q-Q4ch, K-R4; 3.Q-R7 mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 85.

1.Q-Q8, Kt-K3; 2.Kt-B7ch, K-B4; 3.Q-Q3 mate. 1.Q-Q8, K-K3; 2.Kt-B4ch, K-B3; 3.QxB mate. The threat is 2.Q-Q4ch.

PROBLEM NO. 86, by P. H. Williams.



White mates in two.

Take Our Word For It

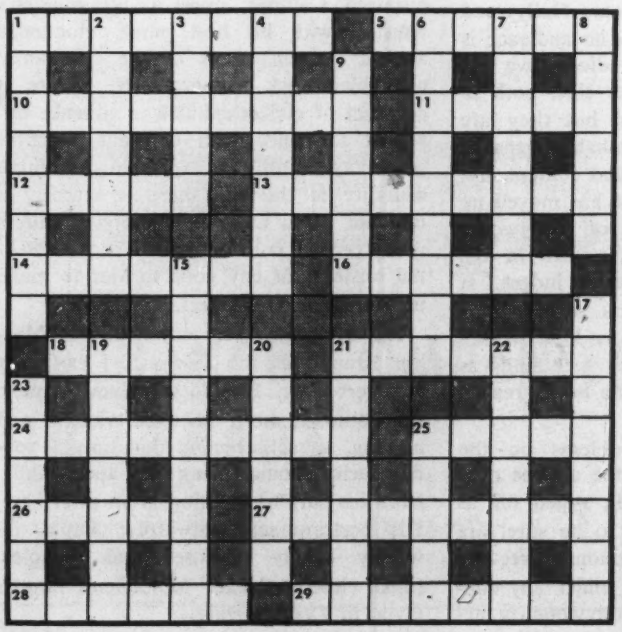
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. See 9.
5. The bar, maybe, will give it to you strong. (6)
10. See 9.
11. Pinching the foot, in short. (5)
12. Result of remaking "Shane" without color? (5)
13. Could not be descriptive of a Disney cartoon. (9)
14. An organ with a drum joins a band, perhaps. (7)
16. Great spot for water in B.C. (6)
18. Regained rank when given rein, as it is said. (6)
21. Fish the wife should keep on hand? (7)
24. One wouldn't expect them to give ground! (9)
25. The work of a poet associated with Italy bears his name. (5)
26. A saw-bones must have this on to be so called. (5)
27. Arrests motorists. (9)
28. Even the right answer won't be close. (6)
29. The loss of this influence cost Trilby her voice. (8)

DOWN

1. A corset's made all the difference to him. (8)
2. Curl her dog? A staggering suggestion! (7)
3. As a man of letters, Nesbit rose to attain one more than he. (5)
4. Getting abusive at the bar. (7)
6. The dog that brings ti. (9)
7. He caused Lincoln to get fat. (7)
8. Trilby's creator? (6)
9, 10, 1 across. Backward heathen civilians? Quite the reverse! (6,9,8)
15. What's your reason? (9)
17. Incas got converted by him. (8)
19. 'Tain't rum I throw out when I throw one! (7)
20. U.S. Reds are broken up under this. (6)
21. Might this make hers liberal? On the contrary! (7)
22. Does this understanding faculty make one unable to look out for oneself? (7)
23. Less 28. (6)
25. Some fliers find it handy for putting in the clutch. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Win hands down
10. Refines
11. Cranial
12. Danish
13. Incisors
15. See 19 across
16. See 28
19, 15. Five-year plan
21. Off-shore
26. Ungirded
27. Slated
29. Ferrous
30. Anemone
31. Do a hand's turn

DOWN

2. Infanta
3. Hands up!
4. Nest
5, 28. Second-hand
6. Ocarina
7. Noisome
8. Fridays
9, 14. See 28
17, 28. Off-hand
18. Needles
19. Figured 20. Variola
22. Salient 23. Outdoor
24. See 28 25. Red Sea
28, 9. Handclasp
28, 14. Hand bag
28, 16. Hand-made
28, 24. Handcuffs (334)

Business

Sickness, Accident, Income Require Adequate Cover

By WILLIAM SCLATER

SICKNESS INSURANCE is written by "accident". It is not profitable and the underwriters sell it in conjunction with accident insurance.

Public need for protection against the hazards of sickness, for the payment of doctors, hospitals and other incidental expenses, has resulted in the formation of such group coverage plans as Blue Cross, Associated Medical and Physicians' Services Incorporated, providing protection for groups of office and industrial workers on an employer-employee sharing basis as well as for individuals.

Admirable as these coverages are, they have certain limitations that leave considerable gaps. In studying the newer policies now offered by some of the better-known insurance companies, and the rates at which hospital, surgical and medical services may be purchased from private insurers, a number of interesting alternatives are revealed. Available to people in practically all occupations, including the hazardous ones, they can be bought on a yearly, quarterly or monthly premium basis, with one company even offering a once-a-month home collection call.

A man who is temporarily unable to work at his usual occupation through sickness or accident has a number of things to consider. The cost of hospitalization, surgery, medicines and other incidentals is one aspect. His continuing fixed charge for rent or mortgage payments, power, heat, food and other ordinary continuing household expenses is another cost.

Money must be available from savings, borrowings or insurance against these contingencies to maintain a home and family when catastrophe strikes. Consideration must be given to how long a man may reasonably expect to remain on his employer's payroll, and on what terms, when he is unable to work through sickness or accident. He must also consider the costs that could be incurred if his wife or any member of his family was incapacitated through sickness or accident.

The two basic insurances with which a man must concern himself to meet these possibilities of accident and sickness are Income insurance and Hospital, Medical and Surgical Expense insurance. The first provides cash income in such an emergency; the second meets the costs of hospitalization and treatment for himself and his family.

A rough yardstick of what the average person spends on even a limited amount of protection against hospitalization, medical and surgical expense may be obtained from the annual cost of the combined PSI-Blue Cross plan, which covers some, but not all of the costs of hospitalization, surgery and doctor's visits either at his office or your home. For a married man with one child this annual cost would be approximately $120 per annum. If he is in a business or industry plan where this is provided, his cost is probably 50 per cent of that.

These are minimum figures. He may attend a non-member doctor and have to pay the difference between the rate allowed and the rate charged. This could easily amount to $20 or $30 in a normal year. If he or any member of his family has to go to the hospital, his additional cost will, of course, be very much heavier.

What then does private insurance offer and at what cost? Let us deal first with a sample of a hospital, medical and surgical insurance expense policy with "polio" benefits of the family type which could be issued to a salesman in his middle thirties with a wife and family.

The sum of $9 per day is allowed for hospital confinement up to 150 days during each period of disability. Additional hospital expenses, for an in-patient, are allowed at $54 if the confinement lasts just one day, and going up to $180 if it lasts for 51 days or more. This is to pay for ambulances, anaesthetics, medicines, X-rays and other incidentals. If any member of the family should require emergency treatment for injury as an out-patient, the sum of $54 is allowed. The sum of $4,000 is allowed as a polio expense benefit. Surgical operations are covered up to $200, depending on the type of operation and an allowance of $3 per day up to a maximum of $100 is provided for non surgical hospital confinements.

Cost of this policy is approximately $115 per annum to cover husband and wife, an amount of less than $10 per month. For each child the annual additional premium is $26.11, about $2.18 per month. The policy is guaranteed renewable up to age 65. While it does not cover the fee for visits to a doctor's office or for a doctor to the home, it does cover the

Canada Pictures

Hospital and surgical expenses are not the only costs of illness.

real cost factors of emergency well and is a good policy by any standard.

The other basic type of policy we are concerned with is the Income Protection plan. This is designed to provide the insured with a monthly cash income if he is unable to work at his usual occupation because of sickness or accident. In addition, it provides other accident benefits all available in a wide variety of amounts. The following sample policy illustrates the types of benefits available and here again the non-cancellable, guaranteed renewable to age 65 is the type of policy quoted. The salesman in his middle thirties, whose occupation combines both indoor and outdoor work, is again used as the example.

All diseases are covered under this policy and accidents on or off the job. The full benefits are paid regardless of house confinement and the policy is written on a basis of participating dividends, if any.

If the salesman is unable to work — and that means at his usual occupation — because of sickness, he is paid $200 per month up to two years for each disability, with no limit on the number of claims and with benefits commencing on the eighth day of disability. If he is unable to work because of an accident, he is paid $200 per month up to five years, with the benefits commencing upon the first day. For partial disability, following total disability, he receives $100 per month up to six months for any one injury as long as this does not extend the benefit period for that injury beyond five years. If the disability results from auto or public carrier accident, the amount of $200 is paid as an additional benefit for each month up to three months. The death benefit is $2,000. The same amount is allowed for the loss of both hands, both feet or eyes. For a single limb, foot or eye the amount allowed is $1,000. These are all payments made regardless of any other sums which may be received by the insured as a result of legal action and so on for his injuries.

The cost of this policy is $150 per annum, approximately $12.50 per month. If income protection of $100 a month is carried, the premium costs would be about half that amount. For larger monthly income protection the charges would be correspondingly higher.

An income policy on the breadwinner, in conjunction with a family medical, surgical and hospitalization policy provides good, all-round coverage and gives one the added advantage of paying one's own way in cash. Reputable companies are, of course, their own guarantee of their policies but in this field, as in everything else, if you want quality you have to pay for it. The non-cancellable guaranteed renewable aspects are important. Lifetime disability coverages are available for protection against accident and for up to ten years for any one sickness in Canada on these guaranteed plans.

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES

60
CANADIAN
LANDSCAPES

Silk screen landscape reproductions featuring the work of leading Canadian Artists. Sponsored by the National Gallery of Canada. Good pictures at a fraction of the cost of the originals. See them at our gallery or send for illustrated catalogue.

SAMPSON-MATTHEWS LTD.
DEPT. S.N.
1189 Yonge St., Toronto 5, Ont.

EASTERN
BUILDS FOR INDUSTRY
THROUGHOUT ONTARIO
•
EASTERN CONSTRUCTION
COMPANY LIMITED
WINDSOR ONTARIO

HANDY
COIN
WRAPPERS
Count money quickly and accurately with Tubular Coin Wrappers. Your name imprinted if desired. Write for samples.
NATIONAL PAPER GOODS
HAMILTON LIMITED ONTARIO
Halifax • Montreal • Toronto • Winnipeg • Vancouver

7 services in one
PLANS • LAYOUT
COPY • ART
PHOTOGRAPHY
PRODUCTION
MAILING
saturday night press
71 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

Multi-stop leader introduces the modern automatic transmission

METRO-Matic

Now—INTERNATIONAL multi-stop trucks give you fully automatic performance *plus!* With new METRO-Matic you get every automatic transmission benefit along with the economy of a conventional transmission, METRO-Matic provides smooth automatic shifting—reduces maintenance costs—saves time in traffic and on routes—saves driver energy—makes possible more deliveries per day. Visit your INTERNATIONAL Dealer or Branch and try METRO-Matic.

METRO-Matic is available as optional equipment in INTERNATIONAL Trucks with METRO and METRO-ETTE bodies. Automatic transmission also available in other INTERNATIONAL light-duty models.

International Harvester Company of Canada Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

T 23

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

Standard of the Highway

Government of Canada
Bonds and
Treasury Bills
Provincial and
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility and
Industrial Financing

Orders accepted for execution on all stock exchanges

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED
Established 1901
Offices in Principal Canadian Cities, New York and London, Eng.

United Nations Publications

World Economic Report
1952-1953
$1.75

The International Flow of Private Capital
1946-1952
40 cents

Competition Between Steel and Aluminium
$1.25

Commodity Trade and Economic Development
75 cents

THE RYERSON PRESS
TORONTO

Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

Palmer Oil

I HAVE BEEN *considering buying some stock in Palmer Oil Development Co. Would you consider this a reasonable risk? What are the prospects? — M. L. I., Hamilton, Ont.*

Palmer is a small company which was primarily a contract drilling firm. Since becoming a public company in March of last year, it has increased its equipment to five rigs and has obtained interests in various acreage spreads in Saskatchewan by drilling at cost.

While this approach can only be profitable if the drilling venture is successful, it does provide a means for a small company to participate in a drilling program without dissipating working capital. The history of the past few years is replete with the sad stories of small companies that have expended the capital subscribed on expensive wildcat ventures and now are practically inactive.

The annual report for the year ending January 31, 1954, shows that operating income totalled $309,102, which, after depreciation and other charges, provided a net profit of $15,262. The deficit in working capital of $147,561 has undoubtedly been corrected by the issue of the convertible debentures and the underwriting of several blocks of stock on a rising scale. The underwriter is committed to pay $50,000 per month into the treasury under the agreement.

The stock appears to be a fair gamble for those willing to assume the risks inherent in drilling for oil. Should an important field be located in Saskatchewan, the shares would likely acquire a speculative following. In the meantime, it must be considered a "long pull" proposition.

Salmita

WOULD YOU *advise me regarding the purchase of Salmita Consolidated Mines? I am told it is a pretty good buy in view of the low price.—C. D. M., Terrace Bay, Ont.*

The current market price of 7-9 cents hardly affords much optimism as to the prospects of this company. At the gold property in the Courageous Lake area of the Yellowknife district the 100-ton-per-day mill has been installed, but as no indications of grade or mining and milling costs are available, it is impossible to guess whether a profitable level of operations can be attained.

At the Beaverlodge uranium prospect, results of the recommended drilling program will be required to determine if commercial ore can be developed and even if the drilling results prove favorable, considerable financing will be required to develop the property.

As the price action of the stock indicates, none of these things is stirring much interest and it appears the stock is not a buy.

Anthonian

I WOULD *appreciate your opinion of Anthonian Mining Corp. I bought at 51 cents.—A. B., North Vancouver, BC.*

This company is currently exploring a prospect in the Bathurst area of New Brunswick. At last report work on the "880" group had disclosed copper-molybdenum mineralization, but no grades or values have been reported as yet.

Early this year drilling on group "62", where Anthonian has a 45 per cent interest, was estimated by the company's consulting geologist to indicate some two million tons of ore with an average gross value of $15.55 per ton, in combined copper-lead-zinc-silver.

Market action in the stock, now quoted at 27-32 cents, will depend upon whether further exploration will prove that the mineralization will warrant development as a commercial proposition. If such indications appear, then efforts will be made to market the un-issued shares in the treasury.

Husky Oil

I PURCHASED *Husky Oil & Refining Limited preferred at $50. Will you kindly let me have your comments on it, preferred and common.—L. M. B., Windsor, Ont.*

This company is one of the largest producing and refining the heavy crude oil of the Lloydminster area.

Reserves of this crude were estimated to be in excess of 8.5 million barrels at June 1. The refinery at Lloydminster has a daily capacity of 5,400 barrels when producing asphalt, fuel oil and gasoline and 10,000 barrels per day when producing fuel oil only. A construction program costing $600 thousand is now underway and when completed will increase the capacity by 50 per cent.

In addition, the company holds considerable interest in light oil wells and its share of reserves is estimated at 5 million barrels.

Refinery operations have shown a steady rate of increase since 1949, with 2,325,874 barrels being processed in 1953 compared with the 947,971 barrels processed in 1949.

Net earnings increased sharply from the $142,399 earned in 1949 to a peak of $2,621,240 in 1952 and dropped back to $1,986,231 in 1953. Operations so far this year have shown a considerable improvement, with sales of refined products totalling $2,692,463 for the first six months of the year as compared to $2,495,989 last year.

With the company in an excellent financial position, the refinery expansion program and the active exploration work underway in proving light oil reserves, it appears that the 1954 report will show considerable improvement over 1953.

The common stock, which has held to a narrow price range of $8.20-$6.05 and is currently trading at $6.35, seems much more of a long pull and buy for those willing to wait for dividends than for trading purposes. At present the preferred seems the best means of investing in the company.

H. Simon and Sons

SOME TIME *ago I received as part of a legacy some common shares of H. Simon & Sons Limited. To date I have not seen these listed in newspaper reports. Would you advise whether I should hold these shares? What is their value and what are the possibilities?—R. B., Ste. Genevieve, Quebec.*

The shares of this company are traded on the Montreal Stock Exchange but not very actively. The last sales reported were at $18.

Dividends of $1.25 were paid in 1953 and so far this year 50 cents has been paid.

The company, at last report, is producing 25 million cigars per year and the aggresssive merchandising and advertising policy brought a sharp increase in sales in 1953. The net profit for 1953 increased to $107,205 from $76,877 in 1952, making it the best year since 1946.

The financial position of the company is sound and with an indicated yield of 6.9 per cent, based on last year's payments, your shares seem a good hold for income.

Westeel Products

ARE SHARES *in Westeel Products Ltd. a good investment at 21½?—E. A. S., Gretna, Man.*

This company produces a well diversified line of steel products ranging from metal doors and roofing to boilers and oil storage tanks. It operates eight plants that serve the area from Toronto to Vancouver. Considerable growth has been

It's easy to buy your

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS

from us!

Just write or telephone our nearest office, say what you wish to buy, and an application form with complete details will be mailed to you immediately.

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS

are the safest investment you can buy; they're *always* worth 100 cents on the dollar, and you can get your money back anytime you need it.

Wood, Gundy & Company

Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Halifax
Saint John Quebec London, Ont. Hamilton Ottawa
Kitchener Regina Edmonton Calgary Victoria
London, Eng. Chicago New York

W&W EST. 1908

American Stocks

We execute orders on American stocks promptly through our private wire at regular New York Brokerage rates.

Watt & Watt

6-8 Jordan Street, Toronto. Em 3-7151

BRANCH OFFICES: Fort William, Port Arthur, Geraldton and London, Ontario

MEMBERS
Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Investment Dealers Assn. of Canada

PRIVATE WIRES TO
Montreal
New York
Fort William
Port Arthur
London, Ontario
and Buffalo

Affiliate: Watt & Watt Incorporated
70 Pine Street, New York

Established 1899

CONTINENTAL LIFE

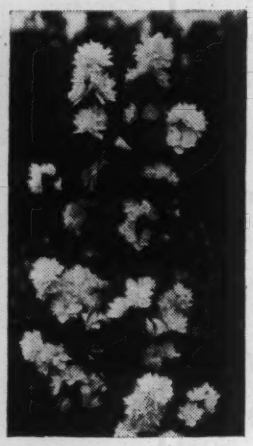
THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Wishing won't do it but Life Insurance will

FOUR SQUARE

Head Office: TORONTO

FLOWERING SHRUBS
for FALL PLANTING



Philadelphus Snowflake, a new variety, has fully double flowers.

		Each
FORSYTHIA SPRING GLORY	2-3 ft.	$1.00
HYDRANGEA P.G.	2-3 ft.	1.40
PHILADELPHUS SNOWFLAKE ..	2-3 ft.	1.00
— VIRGINAL	2-3 ft.	1.00
HONEYSUCKLE SHERIDAN RED	2-3 ft.	.90
CHINESE LILAC	2-3 ft.	1.60
LILACS, FRENCH HYBRID	2-3 ft.	3.20

For complete list with descriptions, send for CATALOGUE. Free on request.

A LANDSCAPE SERVICE

THE SHERIDAN NURSERIES LIMITED

HEAD OFFICES: P.O. Box 181, Islington, Toronto 18.
SALES STATIONS: 2827 Yonge St. at Strathgowan, Toronto.
Lakeshore Highway No. 2 at Clarkson, Ont.
5975 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, P.Q.

1715

Always in Good Taste

Martell
Cognac Brandy

Make friends with Martell

Imported in bottle from Cognac, France

M54-1M

effected in step with the expanding industrialization of the western provinces and gross profits have moved up from $2,185,881 in 1947 to $4,608,080 in 1953. Net profits have followed a similar trend, but dipped from the 1952 high of $1,434,927 to $1,405,936 in 1953 as increased competition trimmed profit margins.

The demand for products of the type turned out by the company is subject to wide cyclical shifts.

While the dividend payments for the past two years have been at a rate of $1.40 per common share, doubts of investors as to the stability of the rate have kept the price of the stock in a narrow track between 19 and 24 since the beginning of 1952.

As the reported outlook for earnings and profits is not as bright as last year, it would appear best to wait until the price of the stock approaches the low side of the trading range before making any purchases. If 19 is broken, on the appearance of unfavorable news, a test of 16 could ensue.

In Brief

I HAVE *2,500 shares of Porcupine Three Nations Gold Mining, issued in 1914. Are they worth anything?—A. B., Mackayville, Que.*

Just as souvenirs.

I WOULD *like some information on Maybrun Mines, formerly Mayo, which cost me 75 cents a share. Should I keep it or take my loss?—I. K., Toronto.*

Why linger?

CAN YOU *give me any information regarding Bidd Consolidated? Is it still in existence?—E. M. P., Toronto.*

Idle since 1947 and no bid.

WHAT SHOULD *I do with shares of Central Leduc bought in 1950 at $2.65.—R. H. G., Abbotsford, BC.*

Hold.

I AM *advised to buy Cordon Cobalt Mines stock. What do you think of it?—A. E. B., Toronto.*

It seems to have a good location bet in the Blind River uranium area.

I HOLD *shares of Wilrich Petroleum at 57 cents. Do you advise selling at the present time?—Y. T., Hull, Que.*

No.

WHAT SHOULD *I do with shares of Bourbon Gold Mines?—T. G., Barrie, Ont.*

Bottle's empty.

Readers requesting information from Gold & Dross must limit their inquiries to one stock and give their name and address in full. The purchase price of the stock should be stated.

Who's Who in Business

"Land of Opportunity"

By John Irwin

THE Northern Electric Company, Canada's largest manufacturer of telephone apparatus and equipment and distributors of electrical equipment, supplies and appliances, came into existence 60 years ago, not long after Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone. Its energetic president, R. Dickson Harkness, has been with the company for 43 of those years and its chief executive for the past six.

Born on December 23, 1892, in Osaka, Japan, the son of a Presbyterian missionary who later became minister of Knox Presbyterian Church at Cornwall, Ontario, Mr. Harkness was educated at Cornwall High School and at Queen's University where he graduated in 1913 with a degree in electrical engineering.

Nakash

R. DICKSON HARKNESS

He began his career with Northern Electric in 1911 during the summer vacation and became a full - time employee in 1913.

He enlisted as a private in the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles in 1915 and was serving on the Western Front by September that year. Commissioned in 1916, he was awarded the MC, the DSO and was Mentioned in Dispatches. As a Lieut.-Col. he commanded the 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade.

On his return to Northern Electric in 1919, he was appointed assistant cable sales manager and became General Commercial Manager in 1928. In August, 1938, he was appointed vice-president and general manager and elected a director. Ten years later he became president.

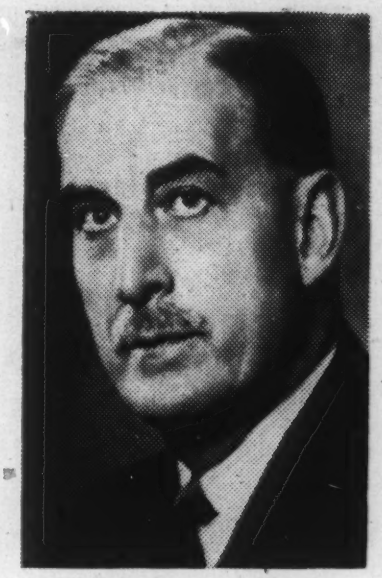
Mr. Harkness believes that business and industry are more successful when operated by a well organized team rather than by any one individual. As president of a company which employs more than 12,000 Canadians, he encourages suggestions from all levels and expects his executive to delegate as much responsibility as possible to members of the organization. During World War II, he served on the Army Technical Development Board and in 1946 was appointed to the Defence Research Board.

His business acumen was recognized in 1947 when he was appointed to the advisory council of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. He holds a number of important directorships including the Royal Bank, Montreal Trust Company, Consolidated Mining and Smelting and The Bell Telephone. He is a keen and interested traveller both in Canada and abroad. "Whenever I return to Canada from a trip to Europe, I find myself even more convinced than when I left that the vast majority of Canadians fail to appreciate how fortunate we are to live in this land of opportunity."

Despite his heavy business responsibilities, Mr. Harkness finds time to maintain keen interest in community affairs. He is a trustee of Queen's University, a member of the board of management of the Montreal General Hospital, a governor of the Montreal Technical Institute, and a Commander Brother of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He has been an alderman and a police and fire commissioner for the city of Westmount, Que., where he lives with his wife, the former Frue Bryden Leitch of Cornwall. They have one son, Robert Hugh.

In the last few years Mr. Harkness has devoted a fair amount of his limited spare time to color photography. Canada, he feels, is a "photographer's paradise".

A staunch believer in the inseparability of economic freedom from freedom itself, Mr. Harkness holds the opinion that "any trend towards statism — towards placing the entire responsibility for our actions, our jobs, our food, our shelter, upon the State — breeds an indifference and a callousness which destroys the moral fibre of a people. Such destruction spells the end of freedom."



Mr. Thomas Wilding

Mr. R. Rosefield, President, announces the appointment of Thomas Wilding as a director of Trinidad Leaseholds (Canada) Limited and Regent Oil Co. Canada Limited. Mr. Wilding is Vice-President and Director, the Dominion Bank, Toronto, Director of the Coombe Furniture Company, Limited, Director of Jones Cranes Limited, and a Member of the Council of the Bureau of Municipal Research, Toronto. *

The 77th consecutive

GUARANTY TRUST

Company of Canada

DIVIDEND

15¢ a share — rate of 6% per annum payable October 15, 1954 to shareholders of record September 30, 1954

J. WILSON BERRY

President and General Manager

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 131

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of November, 1954, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of October, 1954.

By order of the Board.

G. F. DOGGETT,
Secretary

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario.
September 21, 1954.

Ferguson

MASSEY HARRIS

Ferguson Engineers continue to Lead in the Mechanization of Small Farms with Two New World's Firsts

Long under development by the highly skilled engineers of the Ferguson System, two new machines have now been released which will revolutionize haying methods on the smaller farms of the world. They are:

The World's First Mounted Forage Harvester and
The World's First Mounted Hay Baler

These are but the forerunners of many other machines now being developed in the great Ferguson engineering departments at Coventry, England and Detroit, Michigan—machines that will extend the advantages of the Ferguson System to the farmer of smaller acreages.

Massey-Harris—Recognized World Leader in the Self-Propelled Combine field—makes further advances with new models

Massey-Harris engineers—who pioneered the development of the modern Self-Propelled Combine which revolutionized grain harvesting throughout the world—maintain the Company's supremacy in this field with exclusive new features in the latest Massey-Harris models. From the success of the Self-Propelled principle has come, through the genius of these same engineers, the Self-Propelled Corn Picker and other machines which have speeded up and greatly reduced the cost of farm operations.

In the continuing struggle for greater food production to meet the demand of an ever-increasing population, Massey-Harris and Ferguson engineers will continue to develop more and better mechanized help for the farmers of the world.

MASSEY-HARRIS-FERGUSON LIMITED

Advertising

Making It Stick

By John Carlton

BLESSED IS THE ADMAN who uses a dramatic approach. For several years Johnson & Johnson has advertised Band-Aid bandage in plastic strip form. With the addition of "superstick" to the product, Band-Aid was given the over-all theme that it adheres instantly, securely and without pressure. Advertising proves the claim with a series of illustrations demonstrating a test that anyone can carry out himself—and the chances are good that many will attempt it.

A short strip of Band-Aid is shown adhering to the tip of a very feminine-looking forefinger, the other end of the strip being applied without pressure to an egg. In Scene II, the egg is seen lifted and placed in boiling water and left for several minutes. Finally, the egg is lifted out, still adhering to the Band-Aid. "You can actually lift the egg out of the seething, bubbling water with the bandage that you merely touched on." That's telling them with point and simplicity!

Nobody would ever guess from the advertising columns that most women are not satisfied with the lipsticks they use so often and so freely in and out of the powder room. So states the Home Testing Institute of New York. According to a pilot study, only eight per cent of a large and representative group of women interviewed expressed unqualified approval of the sticks they are using. Some of the manufacturers are murmuring the cliché, "Is my face red!" Over 60 per cent of the ladies suggested improvements, some of them volubly. Complaints had to do mostly with lack of staying quality, packaging and melting points. There were calls for a "nice flavor" and for lipsticks that were "tasteless". Only a major poet could have described some of the sex "As variable as the shade by the light-quivering aspen made".

Many are the devices adopted by manufacturers to avoid making a direct cut in price to the consumer. Among them are coupons offering 5c to 10c off the regular price when presented at the store. Premiums at cost are more and more playing a part in seeming price reductions. A recent "cut" is Pepsodent's offer of "30 per cent extra paste" with the regular 59c size tube. That means almost a third more paste free, "worth 18c to you". The concession is underlined with an offer of a new Pepsodent tooth brush in a handy travel case, with every purchase of the tooth paste.

Football time is
OLD VIENNA time . . .
ask for
O'Keefe's
L-54-SC
OLD VIENNA BEER

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
H. S. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

CANADA

SAVINGS BONDS

Because they can be *cashed at any time at full face value*, plus earned interest, Canada Savings Bonds are the safest investment you can make. They are *always worth what you pay for them.*

The 9th Series of Canada Savings Bonds, now on sale, earn interest at the rate of 3¼% for 12 years from November 1, 1954. You can buy them in amounts of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. They can be bought for cash or by monthly instalments.

Order your Bonds from us now. Write or telephone and say what amount you wish to buy. We will send you application form immediately and take care of the remaining details.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED

50 King Street West, Toronto — Telephone: EMpire 4-0161
276 St. James Street West, Montreal — Telephone: HArbour 4261
Ottawa Winnipeg London Hamilton Vancouver
Calgary Kitchener Quebec New York

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1932

Certificate of Registry No. C-1517 has been issued authorizing the Universal Reinsurance Company Limited of Amsterdam, Holland, to transact in Canada the business of Real Property Insurance in addition to Fire Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, limited to the business of reinsurance only.

Cochran, Murray & Co.
Limited

Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities

•

Cochran, Murray & Hay

Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange

Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto

Hamilton Kitchener London

More people wear Stetson Hats than any other brand!

because

STETSON

offers *most* in quality, style, craftsmanship and all those other things that represent value — and has done so for 90 years. From $8.95

The Mark of the World's Most Famous Hat

Stetson Stratoliner

Bonds

The Place Of Warrants

By J. Ross Oborne

ONE OF INTEREST and value to investors is the realization that there exists or should exist at all times a definite and logical relationship between the price of the shares and the price of the warrants of a company.

There is no mystery as to why a warrant moves in price as the price of the common shares fluctuates. For example, if a stock sells for $10 on the market and a warrant allows one to buy the stock at $5 from the company, then the warrant is at least worth $5. On the other hand, if a warrant gives one the right to buy a stock for $5 and the stock is selling for $2, then there would be no point in buying the warrant at any price with a view to exercising it immediately. A warrant in a discount category of this kind has a value dependent solely on a future rise in the price of the stock.

Warrants that have expiry dates are ones that need careful attention. They generally have several so-called expiry dates. That is, over a period of time the price at which the warrant may be exercised rises on certain fixed dates. It thus transpires that as a warrant approaches its expiry date it inevitably loses value if the price of the shares remains constant.

Another guide to follow is not to buy high priced warrants. First, warrants should not be bought that are high in price when compared with the price of the shares. Secondly, the lower the actual dollars or cents price, the more worth attaches to it simply by virtue of its being "cheap" to buy. Usually when the warrant sells for more than half the price of the common shares the warrant does not have the possibility of advancing, on a percentage basis, more than the common stock.

Large percentage rises often take place when warrants are relatively cheap. We may conclude, therefore, that the only time a warrant is a good speculation is when the price of the warrant is relatively low in relation to the common shares.

A third most important point is the future market possibilities of the common shares. If one's opinion of the shares themselves and of their future growth is not good, then no matter how cheap the warrant may look it is still expensive.

Warrants can be very useful when the stock market has had a considerable advance. At this point stocks can be

sold and profits taken. But the seller might be in a cash position with a declining purchasing power or the market may continue to climb. Such a situation could be offset considerably by the purchase of warrants requiring a relatively small capital outlay. Warrants have a much greater proportionate rise in a climbing market than do the shares themselves.

For example, let us suppose we own a warrant, which cost us $2, which entitles us to buy shares of a company at $14. The shares move from their present $13 to $18, which is a rise of almost 40 per cent. As the warrants are exercisable at $14 they would rise to a minimum of $4 or 100 per cent.

Overvaluation exists with respect to most warrants as evidenced by the cost of $2 when the shares were selling at $13; thus overvaluation would still exist with the stock selling at $18. A figure of $6 for the warrants would be more realistic, representing an increase of 200 per cent compared with the 40 per cent rise in the share price.

Thus hedging the market by buying warrants—a purchase of 1000 warrants at $2—could give a profit of $4000 in such a move, whereas it would take $10,000 to produce the same result by buying 800 shares. If the market turned down instead of up, then the bulk of the funds would be intact and something could still be realized by selling the warrants.

Warrants in a declining market build up great resistance to these declines. A reason for this is their hedging advantage. As a guide it may be assumed that warrants should not drop in price on a percentage basis any more than the stock and probably somewhat less because of the price resistance levels.

We have mentioned the question of overvaluation of warrants. The amount of overvaluation is the key to whether a warrant is a good speculation or not. Warrants of companies with a good securities position and evident growth possibilities for the common shares have good reason to be overvalued. These reasons are that for a relatively small amount of money a call on a large block of stock can be obtained.

In addition, if the term of the warrant is a long one, great possibilities may exist for a rise in the common shares. Overvaluation of warrants ranging from 20 per cent to over 200 per cent are quite common.

Therefore, the main factors to look for in judging warrants are: expiry date—the longer the term the better; price—the lower the dollars or cents price, the better, and not more than half the price of the shares; common shares—good prospects and a large percentage of senior securities for leverage; percentage of overvaluation—the lower the better.

STERLING

New British settlers in Canada are now classified by the British Exchange Control as Canadian residents on their arrival. They may now have their full emigrant allowance immediately on taking up residence in Canada.

Any further sterling assets owned by settlers may be realized and the funds transferred to Canada, at the special rate for blocked sterling which at present is fractionally lower than the free rate.

Sterling assets owned by resident Canadians can be converted into Dollars through the same channels.

Enquiries invited.

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA)

MONTREAL

TORONTO VANCOUVER

Permanent records?

modern business uses Private Wire Teletype

PW Teletype is fast as light, permanent as the printed word. Instructions, queries, reports, orders can be transmitted instantly to one or all of your branches . . . multiple copies of every message are simultaneously recorded for inter-department use, avoiding costly mistakes and delays . . . saving you money. A confidential, accurate Private Wire Teletype network can easily be installed to serve your business — whether it has one branch or many.

Our communications experts will be glad to demonstrate how PW can work for you. There is no obligation.

CALL YOUR NEAREST TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

PRIVATE WIRE Teletype SERVICE

CANADIAN NATIONAL — CANADIAN PACIFIC

HANDLING MORE THAN 75% OF ALL CANADIAN TELETYPE SERVICE

EATON'S

Evening Duet

The beauty of the ballerina gown for evening, graced with the aura of luxurious fur stole... Just two representatives joined in harmony, from the new collections of inspired evening gowns and fur fashions at Eaton's.

EATON'S ... CANADA'S GREAT DEPARTMENT STORE ORGANIZATION ... STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

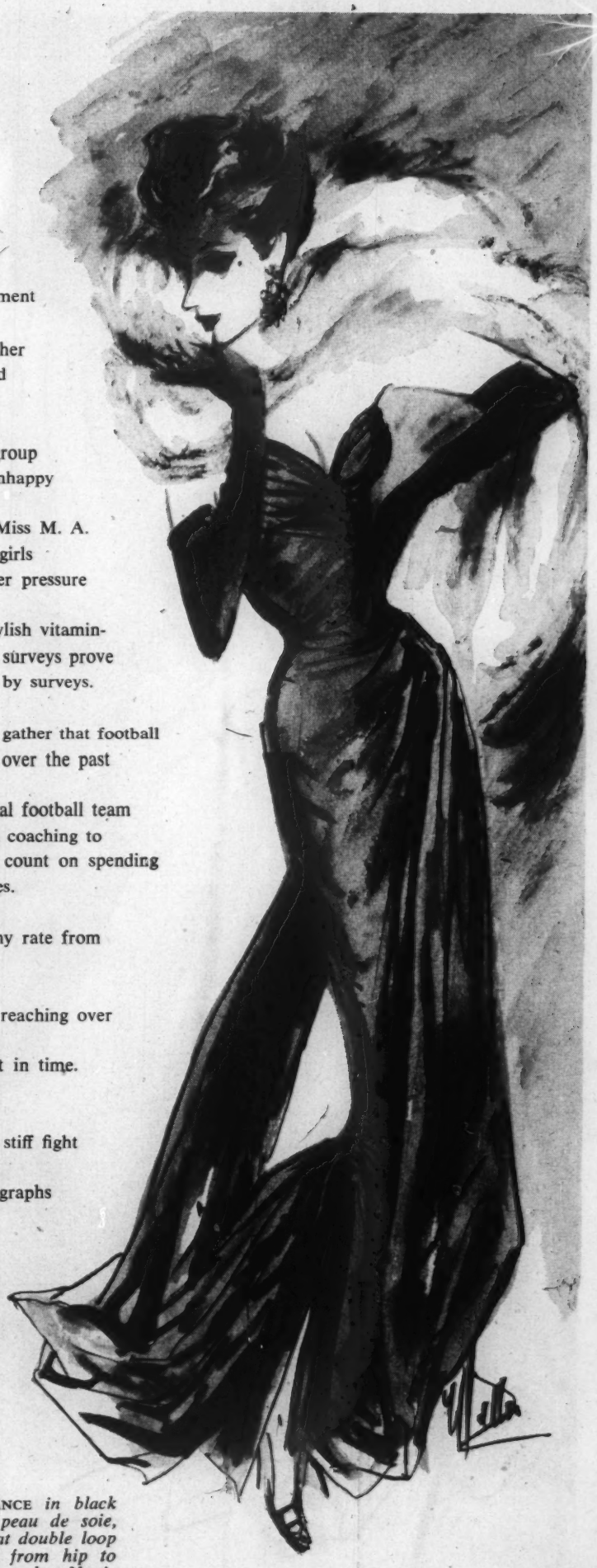
Conversation Pieces:

NOT LONG AGO a group of experts, backed by a government survey, announced that the average Canadian woman was tubby in design. This was promptly contradicted by another group which, after an unofficial, or sidewalk, survey, declared that the average Canadian girl was fashionably long-legged and slim. We felt much better after the latter statement, particularly since it followed a report issued by still another group which said that the fat girl is usually a morose type (she is unhappy because she overeats, and overeats because she is unhappy).
Now two Oxford psychologists, a Dr. R. G. McInnes and a Miss M. A. Davidson, have come out with the announcement that tubby girls are really jolly girls, pneumatically fortified against both inner pressure and outer shock.
Are we, then, a nation of happy half-sizes, or of glum but stylish vitamin-deficients? Luckily we don't have to worry about this, for if surveys prove anything, it seems to be that you can prove almost anything by surveys.

Gate statistics, at any rate, are fairly reliable. From these we gather that football attendance in Canada has doubled and in some cases tripled over the past fifteen years.
In the pre-Second World War years, the manager of a national football team budgeted thriftily for $25,000, which covered everything from coaching to printing costs. This year the manager of a major team can count on spending at least $300,000, exclusive of the services of drum majorettes.
Incidentally, drum majorettes are usually lean, long-limbed girls who seem to live in a state of complete euphoria, at any rate from September till the snow flies.

Good Samaritan: Not long ago we watched a solicitous lady reaching over the heads of other street-car passengers to hand a departing traveller a brown paper parcel. The conductor rescued it just in time. "Excuse me, lady," he explained, "that's my lunch."

British tradition, we are glad to note, is still able to put up a stiff fight against the practices of the New World.
For instance, tourists are no longer allowed to pose for photographs alongside Buckingham Palace guards. This is because some of the more fun-loving visitors enlarged on their privileges by having their pictures taken with their arms about the necks of Her Majesty's sentries. The guards, hot under their bearskins, were forbidden either to respond to these attentions or to reject them, and this naturally made them irresistible. In the end, a Royal decree had to be issued for the protection of sentry guards. There will be no more camera studies in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace, and no more cameras.



ELEGANCE *in black chiffon peau de soie, with a great double loop swirling from hip to hem, by Nettie Rosenstein, New York.*

AT LEFT: *New combination of jersey top, glitter swept, and graceful chiffon overskirts, by Adèle Simpson.*

CENTRE: *The shirtwaist look—a pleated chiffon blouse and a velvet embroidered skirt, by Ceil Chapman.*

AT RIGHT: *New "hug" neckline and unusual arrangement of jewelled clips, in satin, by Pauline Trigère.*

Glamour from New York

drawings by Jean Miller

AT LEFT: *The moulded look of clinging chiffon jersey, by Samuel Winston.*

CENTRE: *Costume of re-embroidered lace, with mink collar, by Hattie Carnegie.*

AT RIGHT: *Lowered hipline, with sash effect, in dull satin, by Dior.*

Tweed . . . the one fragrance above all others . . . to wear anytime, anywhere.

Tweed Perfume from 2.25 to 74.50
Tweed Cream Sachet Perfume 2.00
3 oz. Bouquet Tweed 1.50

Lentheric
NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

Cashmere Sweaters by Lyle & Scott

Letters

Greatest Canadian

WHAT a fantastic conception of greatness your correspondent, Frank T. Beasley, has! By nominating Mackenzie King as the Greatest Canadian, he reveals not only shallowness of mind but ignorance of Canadian history . . .

It is doubtful if any politician can be considered for the title of Greatest Canadian. The closest to approach to that honor would be the men who helped to bring about Confederation, but that great event was inevitable in any case, no matter what congregation of politicians this country might have had . . .

There is no one in the arts—not in literature, music, painting, architecture . . . Canada has notably failed to produce a single great creative talent.

We must turn, then, to science, and here we find several candidates — Penfield, Bell, and many others. But one must consider how much a person gives to the world, and on this basis there is one choice as the Greatest Canadian: Dr. Frederick Banting . . .

Regina PHILIP DESANTIS

German Rearmament

IT IS ALMOST amusing to note the unanimity of Canadian and American press opinion advocating the rearmament of Germany under the practically intact Hitler general staff. It is said this army would . . . fight to protect our democratic way of life. That this policy of German rearmament could be accepted by the whole North American press must give heart and hope to every confidence man plying his trade . . .

Montreal NATHAN GANS

Healthy Controversy

THE BOOKLET issued by a minister of the United Church, and approved by that Church, attacking the principles of Roman Catholicism, has been called "bigotry" and "snarling from the sidelines" by a Mr. DeGraaf in your issue of Oct. 2. Whatever bigotry there is certainly belongs to Mr. DeGraaf . . . That such criticism can be made is a healthy sign. For far too long in Canada there has existed a sort of unwritten law forbidding public discussion of the merits or weaknesses of various creeds. One could always condemn benighted heathen like Moslems or Buddhists, of course, but nice people did not criticize Christians—at least, not in public.

I disagree with much that the United Church minister has to say, but I also believe that there is considerable truth in his booklet. Now I would welcome a rebuttal by some Roman Catholic writer, and also criticisms within the Protestant congregation—an examination of the Baptists by the Presbyterians, of the United Church by the Baptists, and so on. It would provide a healthy, vigorous climate for a renascence of Christianity, which has now been brought down by its practitioners to the level of the basement social and bingo . . .

Ottawa GREGORY CARSWELL

Shipshape

WHAT, may we ask, has happened to the Royal Navy that the adjective "shipshape" should have become a derogatory term and an incitement to mutiny? Time was when shipshape meant trim, tidy, orderly, "arranged neatly and compactly as things aboard a ship should be," to quote the *Shorter Oxford*. Applied to the female figure it has always suggested a pleasing proportion, the long, sleek lines of a destroyer, decks cleared and ready for action, the grace of a sloop, the spotless perfection of a Queen ship. Yet I recently saw a news item that when 200 Wrens boycotted the Royal Navy's mess halls because the food served was ruining their figures, the whole affair was touched off because somebody's boy-friend referred to her as "shipshape". Can it be that, since aircraft carriers have become ships of the line, the word means bulbous, bulging, flat-topped and broad in the beam?

Halifax JAMES COLLEY

Of Many Things

CHEERS for your editorial on the Prime Minister doing Parliament's work re the decision on compulsory arbitration, no strike in the railway dispute. We pay the MPs $10,000 a year for what? Let them enact the necessary legislation if it is needed.

Calgary J. G. WOOD

MAY I make a protest against the increasing use of "proven" as the past participle of the verb "to prove". Its use is a pedantic complication of the English language, since "proved" is not only the correct form of the participle but requires no change in spelling to provide some added shade of meaning . . . Particularly on the radio, in advertisements and in hastily written newspaper articles there is a distasteful tendency to replace the adequate "proved" with the obnoxious "proven" . . .

Toronto D. B. WETHERALL

IT'S ABOUT time somebody came to the defence of authors. I for one would be glad to pay a modest rental for the privilege of borrowing a book from the library, particularly since I certainly cannot afford to buy any except paperbacks at the prices charged by Canadian book-sellers . . .

London, Ont. SALLY RICHARDS

IN YOUR issue of Sept. 18 I see a Mr. Colquhoun is troubled about the racial discrimination views of Canadians. Evidently he is himself equally at fault because he speaks of the dregs of the United Kingdom . . . He is like other people who do not wish to see that this problem is their own problem and they should solve it instead of putting it up to the churches or the school teachers. It is always easy to put the blame on somebody else.

Willowdale, Ont. JOHN HENDERSON

INDEX

	PAGE
ART	5
BOOKS	23
BUSINESS	29
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	16
LETTER FROM MONTREAL	9
MINORITY REPORT	14
OTTAWA LETTER	12
TELEVISION	18
WOMEN	41

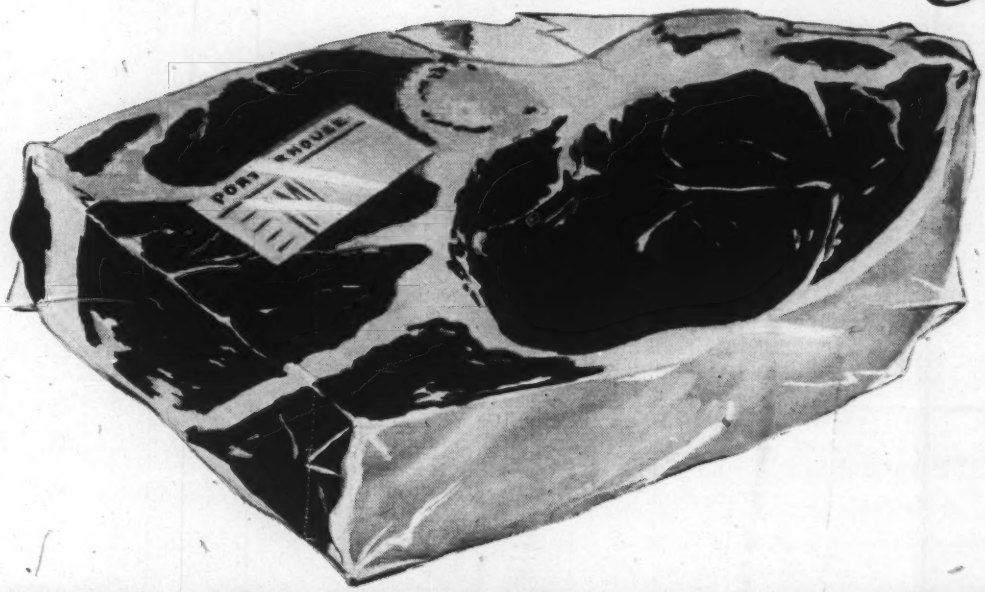
SATURDAY NIGHT

ESTABLISHED 1887

VOL. 70, NO. 1 WHOLE NO. 3205

Editorial Board, Robertson Davies, J. A. Irving, E. J. Pratt; Editor, Gwyn Kinsey; Managing Editor, Herbert McManus; Associate Editor, Willson Woodside; Production Editor, John Irwin; Financial Editor, W. P. Snead; Women's Editor, Margaret Ness; Assistant Editor, N. A. de Munnik; Assistant to the Editor, Fern Rahmel; Contributing Editors, Jim Coleman, Robertson Davies, Paul Duval, Max Freedman (Washington), Hugh Garner, Hugh MacLennan (Montreal), Beverley Nichols (London), Mary Lowrey Ross, Lister Sinclair, John A. Stevenson (Ottawa), Anthony West (New York); Advertising Sales Manager, Lloyd M. Hodgkinson. Subscription Prices: Canada $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. Published and printed by Consolidated Press Limited, Birks Building, Montreal, Canada. Editorial and Advertising Offices, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto 1, Canada. President and Publisher, Jack Kent Cooke; Vice-Presidents, Hal E. Cooke, Neil M. Watt, E. R. Milling; Assistant Comptroller, George Colvin; Secretary, William Zimmerman, Q.C.; Director of Circulation, Gordon Rumgay; Director of Manufacturing, E. M. Pritchard. Representatives: New York, Donald Cooke Inc., 331 Madison Ave.; Chicago, Fred R. Jones & Son, 228 S. Lasalle Street; Los Angeles, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 111 North La Cienega Blvd., Beverly Hills, Cal.; Vancouver, John N. Hunt & Associates, 198 West Hastings Street; London, England, Dennis W. Mayes Ltd., 69 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

HERE'S *Better Living*



...WITH "CELLOPHANE" BY DU PONT!

Twenty-two years ago a new and useful product was made for the first time in Canada. And with it came a new and useful contribution to better living.

"Cellophane" cellulose film brought new, unheard-of protection with visibility for the goods people bought and sold. In foodstuffs, for example, these new qualities in a packaging material have revolutionized food retailing. Today, "Cellophane", made by Du Pont of Canada at Shawinigan Falls, Que., gives manufacturer, retailer and consumer perfect protection for his merchandise and his investment. And because "Cellophane" is strong, practical and versatile it is used in hundreds of markets where, day after day, it brings better living to Canadians.

"Cellophane", made by Du Pont of Canada, has, over the years, been steadily improved. Such steady development has made this fine product available at a cost so low as to be within everyone's reach.

This development of the uses for "Cellophane" cellulose film is still another example of the way ceaseless research and business enterprise result in better living.

And just as "Cellophane" means "*better living*" in homes across the land so, too, do scores of other fine Du Pont of Canada products. No doubt you are familiar with many of them — Nylon, "Orlon" acrylic fibre, Polythene sheeting and tubing, Cellulose Sponges, Petroleum chemicals, Photo Products, X-Ray Film, "Freon" refrigerants and propellents, "Neoprene" man-made rubber and many Industrial Chemicals. Further information on the application of any of these products will be supplied promptly upon request. Write to: Du Pont Company of Canada Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

DU PONT CANADA

Du Pont Research... For Better Living

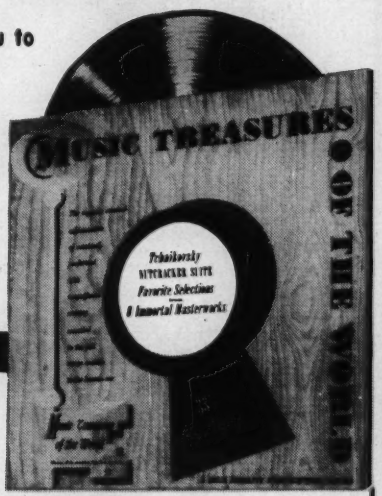
DU PONT COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

So that you may hear the true miracle of these low-cost high-fidelity recordings, we offer . . .

YOURS for only 10¢

This 12-inch long-playing (33⅓ rpm) pure vinyl HIGH FIDELITY record which introduces you to

9 OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL TREASURES



Here is what this new HIGH FIDELITY RECORD contains

ON ONE SIDE—THE COMPLETE RECORDING OF

TCHAIKOVSKY's Nutcracker Suite

ON THE OTHER SIDE—FAVORITE PASSAGES FROM THESE 8 MUSICAL TREASURES . . .

STRAUSS
BLUE DANUBE WALTZ

SCHUBERT
"UNFINISHED" SYMPHONY

BEETHOVEN
5th SYMPHONY

GRIEG
PEER GYNT SUITE

RAVEL
"BOLERO"

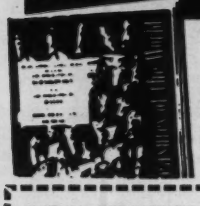
DEBUSSY
AFTERNOON OF A FAUN

RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF
SCHEHERAZADE

MENDELSSOHN
VIOLIN CONCERTO IN E MINOR

Now you can own and enjoy the best-loved Symphonies, Concertos, Operas, Operettas and Musical Comedies—from Bach to Gershwin—AT HALF THE USUAL COST!

FREE MUSIC APPRECIATION COURSE



Each month you will receive a treatise on some important phase of How to Appreciate Music. Each monthly issue is yours, *absolutely free* until you cancel—whether or not you purchase any additional records!

MUSIC TREASURES OF THE WORLD, SN-10
1184 Castlefield Ave., Toronto 10, Ont.

YOURS FOR ONLY 10c 9 MUSICAL TREASURES

Here is my 10c as payment in full for the 12" long-playing record described above—plus the first treatise of your Music Appreciation Course—which I may keep whether or not I purchase any additional records. Each month, as an Associate Member, I will receive advance notice of the new record release, which I may purchase at the special member's price of only $2.98 per record, plus a few cents for postage and shipping. However, I may decline to accept any or all records offered me and I may cancel membership any time. It is further understood that I will receive the Music Appreciation Course — one lesson each month — absolutely free!

Membership is limited to one subscription to any family or household.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... Prov. .....

In U.S.A.: 100 Sixth Ave., New York 13, N.Y.

Yes! For only 10c you may have this brand-new, pure vinyl, high-fidelity 12" long-playing record — containing Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite" complete—plus favorite passages from 8 more immortal musical masterworks! Over one full hour of the most thrilling, most memorable music imaginable! We make this sensational offer to acquaint you with the new planned program called MUSIC TREASURES OF THE WORLD.

Under this program you can now enjoy in your own home a complete recorded library of the world's great music . . . beautifully recorded on the latest high-fidelity electronic equipment, with the full range of sound (30-15,000 cycles per second) . . . all yours **for half the price you would normally expect to pay!** High-fidelity recordings like these usually sell at retail for $5.95 each — but because assured distribution to members eliminates the usual expense of unsold records — and because of the development of mass production high-fidelity record pressing equipment — we are able to offer these 12" long-playing high-fidelity records exclusively to our members for only $2.98 each!

WHAT DOES THIS MUSIC PROGRAM INCLUDE?

Music Treasures of the World makes available to you and your children the best-loved works of all the greatest composers, both serious and light—Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart, Tchaikovsky, Gershwin, etc. And these selections are thrilling brand-new performances, played by internationally famous philharmonic symphony orchestras under the batons of such eminent conductors as Walter Hendl, Hans Swarowsky, Dean Dixon, Kurt Graunke, etc. — brilliantly recorded especially for these new long-playing records!

YOU LEARN TO UNDERSTAND GREAT MUSIC

By accepting this introductory offer now, you will also be automatically enrolled in our fascinating Music Appreciation Course—**absolutely free!** Each month you will receive —FREE—a new issue of our Course to help you understand the fine points of music and enable you to listen to all music as do the critics and composers themselves!

HOW THIS UNIQUE MUSIC PROGRAM WORKS

Your purchase of the record offered above for 10c does not obligate you to buy any additional Music Treasures records — ever! However, we will be happy to extend to you the courtesy of an Associate Membership. Each month, as an Associate Member, you will be offered a new 12" long-playing record at the special members' price of only $2.98 each (plus a few cents for postage and shipping). If you do not wish to purchase any particular record, you need merely return the form provided for that purpose.

Remember—whether or not you decide to purchase any additional records from Music Treasures of the World, the introductory record is your to keep—for only 10c! And you will still receive, each month, a new issue of our Music Appreciation Course, FREE. So send 10c now—while you can still get the NINE Musical Treasures listed above. Hear these great recordings for yourself. Accept this introductory offer — by mailing the coupon today!

MUSIC TREASURES OF THE WORLD, 1184 CASTLEFIELD AVE., TORONTO 10, ONT.

A Division of Sutson Limited

IN U.S.A.: 100 SIXTH AVE., NEW YORK 13, N.Y.